

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN,"	2,361 tons	Captain H. D. Jones
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	G. F. Morrison, R.M.A.
"FATSHAN,"	2,260 "	R. D. Thomas
"HANKOW,"	3,073 "	C. V. Lloyd
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	J. J. Lossius

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"	1,908 tons	Captain W. E. Clarke
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Departures from Hongkong to Macao, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	219 tons	Captain T. Hamlin
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This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine
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"NANNING,"	569 "	C. Butchart
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One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yanki, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shui-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuoc. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow	Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
Canton to Tak Hing	Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
Canton to Samshui	Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

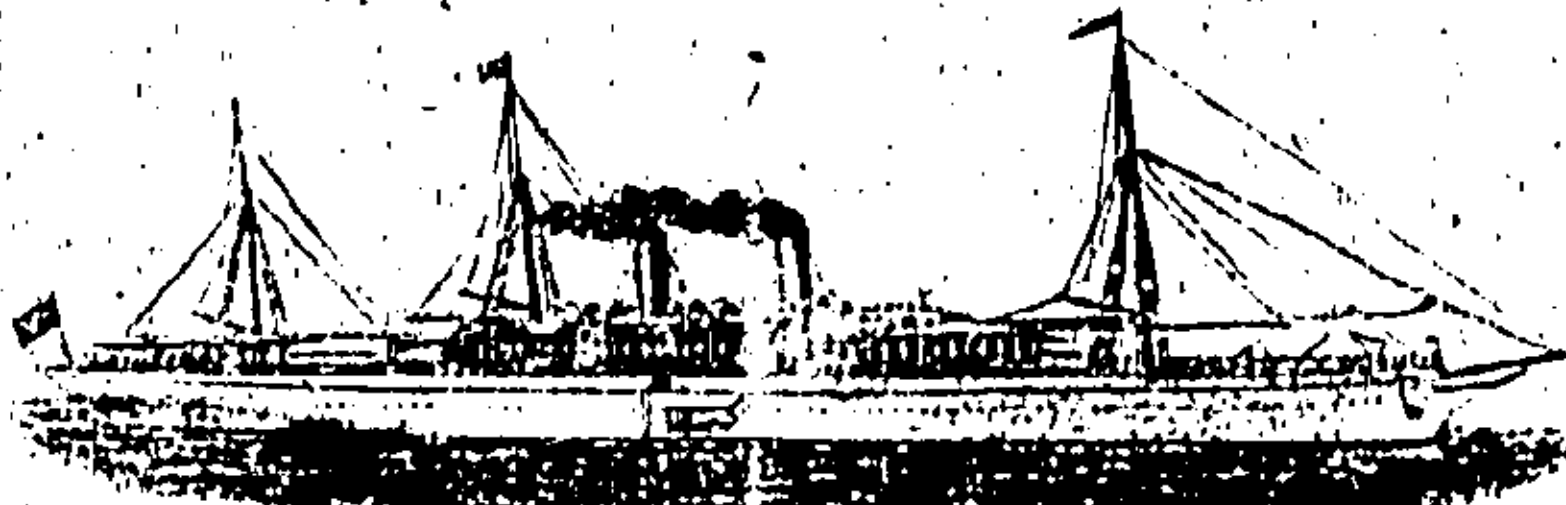
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"ATHENIAN"	1,440	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24	Feb. 17
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7	Feb. 28
"TARTAR"	1,425	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21	Mar. 17
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 7	Mar. 28
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 21	Apr. 18

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KURE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PACIFIC OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60. VII New York £62.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £40.
 R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage apply to—

E. BROWN, General Agent.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier, 15

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to Alteration).

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
AMERICA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	21st Jan. Freight.
Wienberg	(Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
RUGIA	ODESSA and HAMBURG.	24th Jan. Freight.
v. Hoff	(Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
ALESIA	HAMBURG and STETTIN.	31st Jan. Freight.
Lüding	(Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
BRISGAVIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	4th Feb. Freight.
Russ	(Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
RHENANIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	10th Feb. Freight and Passengers.
Förck	(Calling at SPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & NAPLES, if sufficient inducement offered).	
SPEZIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	21st Feb. Freight.
Porcellus	(Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SAMBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	7th March Freight.
Ehlers	(Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SCANDIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	21st March Freight and Passengers.
v. Döhren	(Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SILVIA	(Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
Uger	(Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by Electricity.

For further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

King's Buildings,

Hongkong, 18th January, 1906.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,

37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUETZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG; PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;
 Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

M.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 31st January.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 14th February.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 28th February.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 14th March.
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 28th March.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 11th April.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 25th April.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 9th May.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
OLDENBURG	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship ROON, Capt. G. Melchers, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above. Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
 Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, Cargo, and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.00 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.
 The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHORHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 6th February.
WILLEHAD	4,762	TUESDAY, 6th March.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,327	TUESDAY, 3rd April.

ON TUESDAY, the 6th February, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. D. Lenz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this Port as above. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

DIRECT FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

FOR	STEAMERS	ABOUT
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 31st Jan.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	WILLEHAD	TUESDAY, 13th Feb.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th Jan. 17, 1906.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAK HING."

SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.

THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip \$30

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAVA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

No. 17, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

No. 5, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 6, CLIFTON GARDENS.

No. 1, RIVON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE, 11th, Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CON NAUGHT ROAD (NEAR BLACK PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAVA EAST.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1906.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1906.

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Hongkong, 17th January, 1906.

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1905.

TO LET AT THE LEAK.

POSSESSION 1ST MAY 1906.

"DUNFORD" a Five-roomed Bungalow Tennis Court.

Apply to—C. W. RICHARDS.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1906.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1906.

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Hongkong, 17th January, 1906.

Amusements.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.5 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.

Intimations

**"Alexandra
Buildings,"**
Hongkong, 16th January, 1906.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. (67)

**LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS
ON HAND.**

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong: 15th September 1902. (16)

months' sight	2
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Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, China and Manila.

Nos 23 & 24, Baskin Building
Queen's Road Central
Hongkong 16th June 1966

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN ADDITION TO THE

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ALREADY ADVERTISED.

FURTHER

REDUCTIONS

Have been made from this date IN THE PRICES of many of the following—

PATENT MEDICINES, INFANTS' FOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMES.

WE MAINTAIN THE LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCKS of these GOODS in the Colony, and our Stocks being frequently turned over, ensures all Goods being FRESH and in the BEST CONDITION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906.

GREGOR & CO.,

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CHIANTI WINE

FROM U. FAZZINI, FLORENCE.

\$9.75 PER CASE.

Latest award:

GOLD MEDAL

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1905.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. On copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTH.
On the 14th January, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S. ZIMMERMAN, a daughter.
DEATH.
On the 14th January, at Shanghai, JACOB CALLEGAN, aged 51 years.
On the 15th January, at Shanghai, FANNY WALLACE.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1906.

JAVA FREIGHTS.

Owing to its position as the great distributing depot of the Far East, Hongkong is naturally affected by every event which occurs in neighbouring countries, and for that reason Hongkong merchants are probably keener observers of foreign conditions than any outside London and New York. The telegram, which we published yesterday, to the effect that thousands of acres of paddy had been destroyed in Java, owing to inundations following protracted and heavy rains, is, consequently, of the first importance to Hongkong. There is a steady and growing trade between Java and this port, in sugar and rice. The wholesale destruction of the paddy fields in Java would mean a serious loss to those connected with the shipping business, owing to the still further reduction which would ensue in the freight rates. For a considerable time, shipowners have been hard pushed to make both ends meet, and vessels which were not built on modern lines have found difficulty in obtaining charters on a profitable basis. In view of the comparatively poor prospects of Saigon rice, and the famine in Japan, shipowners have been looking to Java to "provide cargoes for the north." Bangkok may be disregarded in this connection, because there is little demand there for the tramp class of ships, most of the trade being monopolised by liners. If the Java floods prove to be as destructive as the reports would seem to indicate, then the Netherlands possession will have less than usual to offer northern shipping agents, and rates will suffer a still further deterioration. There is a ray of hope, however, in the fact that floods, inundations and protracted rains are not at all uncommon in Java, Saigon, Bangkok and the other chief rice-producing districts. About this time of the year, Java is usually visited by rainstorms, which do considerable, although not irreparable, damage to the growing crops. This year the rains would seem to have been more violent than usual, otherwise such a report as that stating how thousands of acres of paddy had been destroyed could not have gained circulation. In this connection, it is interesting to learn that Messrs. Lamke and Rogge of Hongkong, while acknowledging that the situation is undoubtedly serious, are inclined to believe that the standing paddy will recover from the effects of the storm and that, after the floods have subsided, it may be found possible to save a considerable portion of the crop from the jetsam. Only the other day that firm chartered a Saigon sugar vessel to bring a cargo of the north-western ports of Java to Hongkong—at a very low rate, it may be said. At that time no word had been heard as to the inundating of the colony. But in a tropical country, especially in Java, which is practically on the line, a rainstorm produces results in half a day which astonish and amaze residents in more temperate zones. And at the present time, when freights are away down to zero, and competition for cargoes is keener than it has been for months, a disaster to the crops in Java would seriously affect Hongkong shipping interests. So far, of course, we have only received the bare facts that the people of Samarang and Pekalongan are perching on the roofs of their houses to escape the floods, and that the paddy is destroyed. Until we receive fuller particulars on this subject it would be futile to arrive at a conclusion. We can only trust that the optimistic views of Messrs. Lamke and Rogge prove to be correct, and that Java is merely suffering from its periodical visitation of the deluge, whose after effects will have no material bearing on the shipping interests of this Colony.

What induces a Chinese subject, after he has been deported as an undesirable character, to risk liberty and life in order that he may remain in the Colony from which he has been banished? Cases occur almost daily at the Magistracy, in which the accused is charged with returning to Hongkong, after having been carefully escorted aboard an outgoing steamer and told that if he return he will be severely punished and re-deported. The other day, a Chinaman, who had been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for being implicated in a burglary, was banished by order of the Court. On completing his sentence, he was led aboard a Canton boat, and the police officials having seen the vessel leave the wharf, walked away satisfied that they had done their duty. That same day or the day following, the outlaw takes up his residence—not in an obscure hovel or a teeming hive, but next door to a police station. Within a fortnight he is again arrested on a charge of burglary. That is only an isolated instance; the Magistrate's roll must be crammed with similar cases, and the annual police returns positively revel in statistics of deportees who have returned. The answer to the question may be that the criminal is overcome by an overwhelming impulse to visit the scenes of his first exploits. The hankering after the old sights—not the sights of his boyhood or even his native land—becomes a passion, which develops into a mania, until the victim flings prudence to the winds, and dares all to be live in the land from which he has been ejected. It is a curious sentiment which actuates the ex-convict. One would think that his feeling would be that he could not get far enough away from the prison precincts. But it is not so, and Hongkong is not peculiar in this respect, for it is the common experience all over the East. After all, there must be something in the air of a British possession which attracts the wrongdoer, but whether it is that in a British colony he can exercise his evil genius with less fear of the consequences, or is inclined to return from pure love of the country, or wishes to show his contempt for the law and its prophets, is an open question. It should certainly interest the psychologist.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A MEETING of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday next, at 4.15 p.m.

THE Shanghai Stock Exchange announce that the next Settling Day has been fixed for January 31.

FRIDAY, the 26th instant, being a public holiday, the Court will sit in summary jurisdiction on Monday, the 29th instant, at 10 a.m.

THE Board of Commercial Affairs wired the Viceroy at Yunnan to report upon all the mines in Yunnan and Kweichow, and also whether they are operated by foreign capital.

WE have received a useful desk calendar and diary and a handy pocket almanac which have been issued by the Standard Life Assurance Company, for which Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., are the local agents.

AT Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, on the Naval football ground, H.M.S. Hardy played H.M.S. Virago a friendly game at "soccer." After a good and fast game, the Virago won by two goals to one.

UNDER the auspices of the Hongkong United Service Institution, a lecture will be given by Captain C. G. Vereker, R.C.A., at the City Hall on Friday, 26th January, at 5.30 p.m., Major-General Villiers Hutton, C.B., in the chair.

THE Governor has accepted the resignation by Captain C. J. B. Sayer of his commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, and has permitted him, while in the Colony to wear the uniform of his rank at the date of retirement.

AN order of the Governor in Council prohibits the landing of dogs into the Colony, for a period of six months, from Shanghai commencing on the 11th prox, and from Penang and the Federated Malay States from the 19th inst.

THE appointment of Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., provisionally and subject to His Majesty's confirmation, is notified in the Gazette, to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council from the 17th January, 1906, in place of Sir Catchick Paul Charter, C.M.G., resigned.

THE Straits Times prints a Calcutta telegram, of 8th inst., which states:—The Governor-General in Council has framed the details of an Army scheme on the basis of a compromise accepted by Lord Curzon. These details have been sent home for the Secretary of State's approval. General Scott gets full powers as a member of the Viceroy's Council, but the authority to express expert opinion on the personnel of the Army alone rests with the Commander-in-Chief. It is the growing opinion that, in the event of the scheme being rejected, Lord Kitchener will resign his appointment.

A New York telegram dated the 9th ult. says:—That the Chinese Government will not be required to pay punitive damages for the murder of several missionaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions at Lien-chau, China, several weeks ago, has been decided, so far as that board is concerned. Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the board, said today that the board had decided that if it accepts any indemnity at all for the murders, it shall be only for the actual cost of replacing the property damaged or destroyed by the murderers, and that the board will refuse to accept indemnity for the dead.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The ninth annual meeting of the shareholders of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company was held in the office of the general managers, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., this forenoon. The Hon. Mr. Robert Shewan presided, and the others present were Dr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. J. S. van Buren, Chow King Kee, H. P. White, E. W. Terry, J. McCubbin, G. Murray Bain, W. D. Braidwood, R. Robertson, E. D. Haskell, A. Babington, Fung Wa Chin, Fung Fai Tong, Chang King, and J. Somerville, Secretary.

The Chairman, in submitting the report and accounts, said:—As you have had the report and accounts before you for some time we will dispense with reading them now. The gross earnings for 1905 amount to \$131,721.22 as against \$131,861 for 1904, so we are able to pay the dividend as before, viz. 8%, and place \$20,000 to reserve, which will bring that fund up to the round figure of \$100,000, leaving \$1,791.73 to be carried forward to the credit of the present year's account. Our loans on the provident system, you will notice, continue to slowly increase, and the security for these loans being so excellent is a very satisfactory feature. As to our other loans we have, of course, to consider each one separately on its merits, and the risk depends more or less on our good judgment; but I can only assure you that we never take any undue risks, and not one of these loans gives us the slightest uneasiness. When you consider that although we have paid a regular dividend of 8% ever since the company started, besides accumulating a reserve of \$100,000, out of profits, we have not incurred any bad debts (beyond the most trifling), you must, I think, recognise that as I said last year we are not careless on the point of security. There is nothing in the balance sheet that requires special comment. The items are all very much the same as last year except that the Light and Power debentures having all been paid off that item disappears. Our holdings of Green Island Cement Co.'s shares have, of course, been increased by the new issue which we took up. No questions were asked, and the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Dr. Noble seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Braidwood moved the re-election of Messrs. J. S. van Buren, Chow King Kee, H. P. White, and Dr. J. W. Noble as members of the Consulting Committee.

Mr. McCubbin seconded, and the motion was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Murray Bain, seconded by Mr. Terry, Messrs. A. O'D. Goudin and W. H. Potts were re-elected auditors of the Company.

The Chairman—That is all the business. Dividend warrants are now ready.

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourth annual meeting of the Hongkong Land Reclamation Company, Ltd., was held in the Company's offices, Victoria Buildings, today, the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickinson, chairman of directors, presided and the others present were Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. E. Shellim and Ho Tung, directors; F. M. de Gracia, J. M. de Gracia, Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, A. Shelton Hooper, Lo Cheung Shui, H. N. Mody, J. Orange, J. C. Peter and H. Percy Smith.

The Chairman said:—Our reclamation at Kowloon Point was completed during the year, the land thus reobtaining being divided into five sections comprising 3 Marine and 2 Inland Lots with a total area of 582,508 square feet. One of the Marine Lots has been already sold at the price of \$4 per square foot and the remaining area we still hold 382,821 sq. ft. with a sea frontage of 778 ft. None of these lots have been written up in value, but stand in the Company's books at their actual cost. Our other property, Kowloon Marine Lot 49, continues to yield a fair return and the right to reclaim in front of it has recently been acquired at a premium of 30 cents per sq. ft. which was paid before the end of the year and is included in the sum appearing in the accounts as invested in property. The reclaimed area will approximate 264,000 sq. ft., and have a frontage of 660 feet, with deep water. I have mentioned these full details in order that you may have all possible data from which to form for yourselves an opinion as to the Company's future prospects. The accounts, I think, are self-explanatory; but if there is any further information you would like to have I shall be glad to give it.

No questions were asked, and the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Orange seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman moved the re-election of Messrs. A. J. Raymond and E. Shellim as directors of the Company.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong seconded, and the motion was adopted.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Percy Smith, Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. O'D. Goudin were re-appointed auditors of the Company.

The Chairman—Thank you, gentlemen, for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be issued on Monday.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 20th at 12.50. The barometer has risen over China and W. Japan, and fallen over E. Japan.

The depression noted yesterday is this morning moving into the Pacific to the E. of Japan.

The anti-cyclonic area remains central over China to the North of the Yangtze.

Very strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—fresh N.E. winds; fair.

TURN TOPICS.

January 20th.
The weather this morning was lovely. Notwithstanding the Ball last night there was a good attendance on the paddock, and many new faces were to be seen.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by two A.D.C.s, was early on the scene, and sportsmen were greatly gratified at the interest manifested by His Excellency in the gallops. It speaks volumes for the energy of the Governor, when he is able, after an arduous day's work, to appear bright and early on the race track. If the representative heads of our mercantile and industrial undertakings were to emulate H.E.'s zeal in duty as in pleasure, then there would be less murmurs and a larger share of happiness to the lot of those inhabiting this little world of ours.

"Early Bird" had "beans" from the Clerk of the Course on some trivialities, but they were taken in good grace and humour. Shanghai owners, among others the genial George Potts, are expected here from the North by the French mail on Monday.

All the gallops, with but two or three exceptions, took place on the outside course.

Saxon King commenced early in the dark, 1 m., 2.17 1/2; last 3.31.

Another King, 1 mile, missed.

Marchal Niel Rose, 1 m., 2.30 2/5; 1.13 2/5; 1.46 3/5.

On Canby, 1 1/2 m., 3.34 2/5; 1.12; 1.50; 2.24; full time 2.59.

Coronet Rose, 3 m., 3.38 3/5; 1.06; 1.48 2/5; Sunbeam, 1 m., 36; 1.14; 1.57; 2.23 2/5.

Beaucaire, 1 1/2 m., 3.33; 1.05; 1.40; 2.17; 2.52; White Blaze, 1 m., 38; 1.15 2/5; 1.54; 2.27.

Grafton and Meier's Heubisch, 1 1/2 m., 45; 1.22; 1.49; 2.35; 3.03.

Hiamon King and Drogheda (Gresson up), 1 m., 25; 1.09; 1.46 1/5; 2.21; 2.58.

Bolles' sub. and E. W. Mitchell's sub. went in company on the inside track; time missed.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFINS.

Michael's grey, 1 m., 39; 1.16 2/5; 1.53 2/5; 2.28 2/5.

Newall's sub., 1 m., 36; 1.12 2/5; 1.50; 2.23; Shewan's dun, 1 m., 35; 1.10; 1.46 3/5; 2.21 2/5; 1.12; the Governor's 2 grey subs., 1 m.; 34; 1.07 2/5; 1.45; 2.21 2/5.

Goetz's Rabbit and Hough's marble grey, 1 m., 7; 33 2/5; 1.11 3/5; 1.50.

Dickson's blk. sub. and Forrester's sub., 1 m., 33 2/5; 1.09; 1.46 2/5; 2.23.

Kadoorie's blk. sub., 1 m., 36 2/5; 1.15; 1.53; 1.12; the Governor's chest. sub., 1 m., 33 3/5; 1.09; 1.40 3/5.

Highland Star and Macdonald's blk. sub., 1 m., 37; 1.12 2/5; 1.49.

Goetz's dun, 1 m., 41; 1.20; 1.58; 2.33.

Dr. Jordan's sub. and Mody's bay sub., 1 m., 35; 1.09 2/5; 1.46; 2.23 2/5.

Christian's sub., 1 m., 37 2/5; 1.14 2/5; 1.50 1/5; 2.23 1/5; very strong finish.

Macdonald's Extravagant, 3 m., 39; 1.17; 1.52 2/5.

Hough's dun, Humphreys's donkey tail, and a grey, 1 m., 35; 1.14 2/5; 1.48 2/5.

C. P. Chater's sub., 35 3/5; 1.11 3/5; 1.49 2/5; 2.21 4/5.

Mody's little blk. sub., 1 m., 38; 1.15; 1.46 4/5; Potts's 2 subs., missed.

Dorabjee's subs., 1 m., 33 4/5; 1.48 1/5; J. R. M. Smith's grey sub., Hynes's bay 1 m., joined by Bank's other grey (Ingis up, 1 m., 35 3/5; 1.08 2/5; 1.45; 2.23; 3.01. Ingis first, Smith's second, and Hynes's last.

Bank's chest. sub., 1 m., 37; 1.10.

Moxon's sub., 1 m., 34 2/5; 1.11; 1.47; 2.22.

Croickshank's sub., and Mikosh, 1 m., 38 2/5; 1.12 2/5; 1.56 2/5; 2.32 2/5; 3.10.

White's dun (late Rose) (3), 1 m., 2; 1.12 1/5; 1.47; 2.24.

Bank's Mess sub., and Forward, 1 m., 42; 1.19; 1.56 2/5; 2.34; 3.47 3/5 Forward; and Bank's 3-56.

DERBY GRIFINS.

Sycee King, 1 m., 40; 1.18; 1.56; 2.28 3/5; Hough's derby, 1 m., 36; 1.10; 1.45; 2.21 2/5; 2.57 2/5.

Mody's little grey derby, 1 m., 37 2/5; 1.13; 1.48; 2.19 2/5.

Mody's big derby grey, 1 m., 35 2/5; 1.12; 1.47 2/5; 2.20 2/5.

Mody's bay derby, 1 m., 38 3/5; 1.15; 1.51 4/5; 2.28; 3.01.

Mody's Black Cherry and roan derby, 1 m., 34; 1.07 2/5; 1.44 3/5; 2.15; 2.57.

Reuben Kadoorie's derby, 1 1/2 m., 7; 34 3/5; 1.12; 1.47.

Reuben Kadoorie's bay derby, last half mile 35 2/5; 1.08 3/5. Couldn't tell the whole distance covered.

Ellis Kadoorie's derby and Lucky Chief, 1 1/2 m., 7; 37; 1.14; 1.47 2/5; total time reported 3.45.

Emerald King, 1 m., 38 2/5; 1.16; 1.50 3/5; 2.23.

Exchange King, 1 1/2 m., 46; 1.25; 2.02 2/5; 2.38 4/5; 3.12 1/5.

Gold King and a white sub., 1 m., 7; 36; 1.10; Croickshank's derby, 1 m., 41; 1.17; 1.49 2/5; finished well.

Copper King, 1 m., 43; 1.25; 2.02 2/5; 2.38; 3.14; 3.49 2/5; 4.25.

EARLY BIRD.

"Early Bird" and the "Isolated One" are now drawing up the terms of a friendly alliance, which, it is hoped, will be consummated long before the race meeting begins.—Ed., H.K.T.

A very nice and cool morning was the sportsman's lot today when the usual Saturday's "pows" were held, notwithstanding that St. George's Ball was held last night, there was a very large attendance on the paddock. The accident which happened to Mr. F. B. Deacon was keenly felt by all sportsmen who were present and we hope that he will be out of hospital soon. It is feared that he will not be able to ride at the race meeting.

Following were the times taken this morning:—

Sycee King, one mile, 2.29, last quarter 33 1/2; Saxon King, one mile, 2.17 1/2, last quarter 31 1/2; Exchange King, one mile and a quarter, 4.0; 1.25 1/2, 2.02 1/2, 2.39, 3.12.

Emerald King, last three-quarters of one mile, 38; 1.13; 1.45.

Copper King, last half mile of one mile, 1 m. 9 sec.

H.E. the Governor's two subscription griffins galloped a mile in 2 m. 21 1/2 sec; last quarter 35 sec. The donkey marked sub. coming in quite three lengths ahead of his stable companion.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's dun, one mile, 2.21 1/2, last quarter 34 1/2.

Mr. G. H. Potts's grey derby griffin, one mile, 2.19, last quarter 30.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's derby griffin accompanied Lucky Chief in a mile and a quarter gallop, which was accomplished in 3 m. 45 sec.

Mr. H. N. Mody's bay derby griffin, one mile, 38 1/2; 1.11; 1.55; 2.23.

Mr. G. W. Dickinson's grey sub., one mile, 41 1/2; 1.24; 1.58 1/2; 2.32.

Mr. C. P. Chater's sub., one mile, 36; 1.12; 1.50; 2.22.

Mr. H. N. Mody's black, last half of one mile 1.54.

Mr. W. A. Croickshank's Mikosh and Spring Chickens, one mile and a quarter, 38; 1.18; 1.57; 2.34; 3.10.

Mr. G. C. Moxon's grey sub., one mile, 35; 1.12; 1.47 1/2; 2.27.

Black Cherry, one mile, 2.28, last quarter 34.

The Rising Boy.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.
[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th January.
A few days ago, when writing you an account of the graduating exercises of the Women's Medical College I referred to the fact that the new building which has just been completed, and in which is a hospital for children, the nurses' training school and maternity ward required furnishing. That need has been met. The Training School for Nurses bears the name of Mrs. Chas. P. Turner, from the fact that Mrs. Turner has given the money necessary to erect this building. Mrs. Turner is deeply interested in the work carried on for women, and has given upwards of ten thousand dollars to provide facilities for properly carrying on this work. In some way Mrs. Turner learned that the building for the nurses' training school was almost completed but unfurnished. To make the building complete and ready for occupancy Mrs. Turner has placed \$1,000 (U.S.) to the credit of Dr. Fulton to be used in furnishing the building. A cablegram has just been received announcing this good news. Nothing succeeds like success. Dr. Fulton has made her work a success, and friends gather about her ready to support a work which is relieving sorrow and pain and bringing joy and gladness to many lives. Mrs. Turner is to be congratulated upon giving to China the first Training School for Nurses.

Mrs. Sturtevant, of Boston, U.S.A., was present at the graduating exercises last week, and seeing the work that is being carried on decided to have a share in the enterprise. A gift of \$200 from her will enable Dr. Fulton to have the building furnished with electric light.

CANTON SCHOOLS' SPORTS.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS AND BANNER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th January.

Those schools which had won first prizes at the athletic sports last week were invited to the Viceroy's yacht to receive the medals which had been prepared. When the Viceroy does a thing he does it well. Some solid gold medals had been prepared. On one side is an inscription, recording the event and on the other side is a portrait of the Viceroy.

Eight schools were represented by scholars, and one school by a teacher. The Canton Christian College was fortunate enough to secure events which entitled the boys to receive two gold medals. This was the only school so honoured. In addition to the medals, the banner for general excellence was presented to the Canton Christian College. The Viceroy was not content to present these rewards. He had his portrait painted in oil and to each of the successful schools he presented a portrait of himself. With each portrait went an embroidered banner or pennant on which was worked "Good methods of instruction."

These many gifts testify to the interest which the Viceroy takes in education. Perhaps His Excellency does not begin where he should to accomplish the best results. But, one thing he is doing, a thing that is to create an enthusiasm for the new education, and this will carry the movement forward and by some chance it may get the right direction.

TIGERS IN HOIPO.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR HONGKONG NIMRODS.

One might suppose that the Chinese of South China were already suffering enough from robbers and small-pox which, by the way, rages quite severely not more than 40 or 50 miles

TELEGRAMS.

[Returns.]

The Elections.

LONDON, 18th January.

Returns to date:—
 Liberals 171.
 Labour 27.
 Unionists 73.
 Liberal gains 85; Labour, 21.
 Mr. Chamberlain has been returned for Birmingham West by 7,173 votes against Mr. Outhwaite, the Liberal candidate's, 2,094.

Later.

Mr. Brodrick and Mr. Chaplin have been unseated.

Returns to date:—

Liberals 178.
 Labour 27.
 Unionists 76.
 Liberal gains 91.

Prince Arthur of Connaught.

AT SUZU.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has arrived at Suzu.

The New French President.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

M. Fallières is a self-made man, of moderate opinions, unassuming habits, and is generally described as a second M. Loubet.

ACCIDENT ON THE RACE COURSE.

MR. E. B. DRACON SLIGHTLY INJURED.

A most unfortunate accident occurred at the Race Course this morning during the gallop preliminary to the forthcoming races, as a result of which Mr. E. B. Deacon, solicitor, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was slightly injured. The precise circumstances which led to the accident are unknown, owing to the fact that Mr. Deacon was riding alone at the time, and it was only when his riderless horse returned to the starting post that the spectators realised an accident had happened. When Mr. Deacon's mount, Alarm, appeared without its rider, the sportsmen in the paddock immediately set off to search the track. At the incline near the Football Club dressing-room, on the road leading to Wong-wei-chong, Mr. Deacon was found lying unconscious and slightly delirious. There was an ugly gash on the left side of his forehead; his head was a mass of bruises, and it was evident from the most casual examination that Mr. Deacon had been badly hurt. Without a moment's delay, a couple of jockeys rode off to the nearest Police station, and telephoned to the Naval Hospital an urgent message for medical assistance. An ambulance arrived at the course shortly afterwards, and Mr. Deacon, who was still insensible, was conveyed to the Hospital. The wound on his forehead had by this time swelled very considerably, and grave fears were entertained for Mr. Deacon's safety. While it is not known how the accident occurred, it is believed that his horse, Alarm, attempted to climb the bank at the side of the track, and in swinging round ran for the road. Owing to the sudden swerve, Mr. Deacon must have been dislodged, and, in falling, it is supposed that the horse viciously kicked him on the head. As an evidence of the force with which he was thrown to the ground, it was noted that one of the bars of the wooden railings where the unfortunate rider fell had been completely smashed by the impact of his body. One of the jockeys, with whom Mr. Deacon went out to gallop, stated that when he started at the 14-mile post he mistook Mr. Deacon. His impression was that Mr. Deacon had misunderstood the instructions given and started at the wrong post, but not waiting to see the result of what he deemed to be a mistake, the jockey proceeded round the course and failed to witness the accident.

Later.

From inquiries made at 1 p.m. we were glad to learn that Mr. Deacon was progressing very satisfactorily, and no unfavourable symptoms had developed. It was hoped that the patient might, if all continued to go well, be removed to his residence to-morrow.

A NEW CHINESE STEAMSHIP LINE.

The "Pansheng Lun Chuan Kung Sze," or Pansheng Steam Navigation Company, has been started in Shanghai with offices in the native suburbs, or Nantou, where is also the wharf of the Company for mooring their steamers. The Company owns for the present four small steamers, two of which are still on the stocks, while all four are products of local industry and enterprise. The first boat, the *Kiangnan*, is a vessel of about 150 feet in length, and about 300 tons displacement, and can accommodate about 300 deck passengers. She is to start on her maiden trip for Chinkiang, calling en route, at Tsungming Island, Chuan-sha (Coll: Ts'ayao), South Tungchow, and Kiangyin. On the return trip the *Kiangnan* will also call at Hanyang in addition to the ports already named. The second steamer of the Pansheng S. N. Co. is the *Kiangning*, which is being prepared for her maiden trip on the 1st proximo for ports on the Yangtze beyond Chinkiang, that is to say she will also call at Rukiang, Wuhu, etc. The *Kiangning* is a vessel of about 450 tons, and besides carrying some 500 odd deck passengers, will have accommodation for a few first-class foreign passengers. The other two vessels, we understand, will not be ready until next autumn. The shareholders of this new steamboat company are mainly composed of Cantonese, the Manager, Mr. Kuo Yung-seng, being also of that province.—N. C. D. News.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE AT THE CITY HALL.

As had been anticipated, the ball given at the City Hall Buildings in honour of England's patron saint proved to be a huge success. Under the blaze of a myriad electric lights, the decorations appeared to the best advantage, and the vivacity which characterised the proceedings was worthy of the best traditions of the City Hall. Over a thousand people accepted invitations to the ball, but notwithstanding the number of dancers the Halls did not appear to be unduly crowded. Three Halls had been set apart for dancing, but only two were actually utilised, the majority preferring to disport themselves in the room set apart to St. David and in St. George's Hall. The ball opened promptly at nine o'clock, and at eleven supper was served in the theatre. The proprietors of the King Edward Hotel were responsible for the catering, and it has to be stated that not only was an excellent menu submitted but the service of waiters was admirable. Four Yeomen of the Guard, who had been on duty at the entrance to the City Hall in the early part of the evening, appeared on the scene when joints were announced. To the tune of "The Roast Beef of England," the waiters hoisted an immense tray, bearing the national dish and a boar's head, on the shoulders, and solemnly marched up to the chairman's table, where the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, did the honours. Only a few toasts were proposed, and there in the fewest words, which was an extremely sensible idea, for those in the dress circle and at the back of the stalls did not hear a single word of what the chairman said, and had to guess to whose health they were drinking. After health of the King had been pledged, the toast, "His Excellency the Governor," was submitted, and received with the utmost enthusiasm; the guests sang "For he's a jolly good fellow," give half a dozen "tigers," and wound up with shouts of "Banzai." His Excellency bowed his acknowledgments, "St. George and Merrie England" was honoured and "St. David" also secured a meed of recognition. Dancing was resumed, and continued until an early hour this morning. The music dispensed by the band of the West Kents was exceedingly happy and catchy, and in every respect the St. George's Ball came up to expectations. Now that the Englishmen of Hongkong realise the support such a ball is likely to receive, we may take it that St. George's Hall will become a recognised institution in the Colony.

The following constituted the party who accompanied the President, Sir Francis Pigott, at his table on the stage:—H. E. the Governor and Lady Pigott, Sir Francis Pigott and Lady Noel, Commodore Williams, and Mrs. Hutton, Col. Kent and Mrs. Williams, Sir H. Berkeley and Mrs. Chatham, The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and Mrs. Clark, The Hon. Mr. Francis Clark and Mrs. Dickson, The Hon. Mr. R. Slewman and Mrs. Gilbert, Col. C. H. Darling and Mrs. Stewart, The Hon. Mr. G. Stewart and Mrs. Grant, The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mrs. Kent, Sir U. P. Chater C.M.G., and Lady Berkeley.

THE MENU.

Hors d'oeuvres: 1. Lobster Mayonnaise, 2. Chicken Mayonnaise, 3. Ham Sandwiches, 4. Beef Sandwiches, 5. Caviare Sandwiches, 6. Sardine Sandwiches, 7. Potatoe and Parsi Gras in Jelly.

Joint: 8. Roast Turkey and Ham, 9. Roast Saddle of Mutton, 10. Boiled Tongue and Ham, 11. Boiled Shanghai Corned Beef.

Plum: 12. Shanghai Game Pie, 13. Roast Wild Duck, 14. Roast Pheasant.

Vegetables: 15. Tomatoes, 16. Celery, 17. Watercress, 18. Lettuce, 19. Asparagus, 20. Carrots, 21. Cauliflower, 22. Broccoli, 23. Potatoes, 24. Onions, 25. Mushrooms, 26. Peas, 27. Beans, 28. Spinach, 29. Cabbage, 30. Turnips, 31. Parsnips, 32. Carrots, 33. Potatoes, 34. Onions, 35. Mushrooms, 36. Peas, 37. Beans, 38. Spinach, 39. Cabbage, 40. Turnips, 41. Parsnips, 42. Carrots, 43. Potatoes, 44. Onions, 45. Mushrooms, 46. Peas, 47. Beans, 48. Spinach, 49. Cabbage, 50. Turnips, 51. Parsnips, 52. Carrots, 53. Potatoes, 54. Onions, 55. Mushrooms, 56. Peas, 57. Beans, 58. Spinach, 59. Cabbage, 60. Turnips, 61. Parsnips, 62. Carrots, 63. Potatoes, 64. Onions, 65. Mushrooms, 66. Peas, 67. Beans, 68. Spinach, 69. Cabbage, 70. Turnips, 71. Parsnips, 72. Carrots, 73. Potatoes, 74. Onions, 75. Mushrooms, 76. Peas, 77. Beans, 78. Spinach, 79. Cabbage, 80. Turnips, 81. Parsnips, 82. Carrots, 83. Potatoes, 84. Onions, 85. Mushrooms, 86. Peas, 87. Beans, 88. Spinach, 89. Cabbage, 90. Turnips, 91. Parsnips, 92. Carrots, 93. Potatoes, 94. Onions, 95. Mushrooms, 96. Peas, 97. Beans, 98. Spinach, 99. Cabbage, 100. Turnips, 101. Parsnips, 102. Carrots, 103. Potatoes, 104. Onions, 105. Mushrooms, 106. Peas, 107. Beans, 108. Spinach, 109. Cabbage, 110. Turnips, 111. Parsnips, 112. Carrots, 113. Potatoes, 114. Onions, 115. Mushrooms, 116. Peas, 117. Beans, 118. Spinach, 119. Cabbage, 120. Turnips, 121. Parsnips, 122. Carrots, 123. Potatoes, 124. Onions, 125. Mushrooms, 126. Peas, 127. Beans, 128. Spinach, 129. Cabbage, 130. Turnips, 131. Parsnips, 132. Carrots, 133. Potatoes, 134. Onions, 135. Mushrooms, 136. Peas, 137. Beans, 138. Spinach, 139. Cabbage, 140. Turnips, 141. Parsnips, 142. Carrots, 143. Potatoes, 144. Onions, 145. Mushrooms, 146. Peas, 147. Beans, 148. Spinach, 149. Cabbage, 150. Turnips, 151. Parsnips, 152. Carrots, 153. Potatoes, 154. Onions, 155. Mushrooms, 156. Peas, 157. Beans, 158. Spinach, 159. Cabbage, 160. Turnips, 161. Parsnips, 162. Carrots, 163. 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Mushrooms, 1026. Peas, 1027. Beans, 1028. Spinach, 1029. Cabbage, 1030. Turnips, 1031. Parsnips, 1032. Carrots, 1033. Potatoes, 1034. Onions, 1035. Mushrooms, 1036. Peas, 1037. Beans, 1038. Spinach, 1039. Cabbage, 1040. Turnips, 1041. Parsnips, 1042. Carrots, 1043. Potatoes, 1044. Onions, 1045. Mushrooms, 1046. Peas, 1047. Beans, 1048. Spinach, 1049. Cabbage, 1050. Turnips, 1051. Parsnips, 1052. Carrots, 1053. Potatoes, 1054. Onions, 1055. Mushrooms, 1056. Peas, 1057. Beans, 1058. Spinach, 1059. Cabbage, 1060. Turnips, 1061. Parsnips, 1062. Carrots, 1063. Potatoes, 1064. Onions, 1065. Mushrooms, 1066. Peas, 1067. Beans, 1068. Spinach, 1069. Cabbage, 1070. Turnips, 1071. Parsnips, 1072. Carrots, 1073. Potatoes, 1074. Onions, 1075. Mushrooms, 1076. Peas, 1077. Beans, 1078. Spinach, 1079. Cabbage, 1080. Turnips, 1081. Parsnips, 1082. Carrots, 1083. Potatoes, 1084. Onions, 1085. Mushrooms, 1086. Peas, 1087. Beans, 1088. Spinach, 1089. Cabbage, 1090. Turnips, 1091. Parsnips, 1092. Carrots, 1093. Potatoes, 1094. Onions, 1095. Mushrooms, 1096. Peas, 1097. Beans, 1098. Spinach, 1099. Cabbage, 1100. Turnips, 1101. Parsnips, 1102. Carrots, 1103. Potatoes, 1104. Onions, 1105. Mushrooms, 1106. Peas, 1107. Beans, 1108. Spinach, 1109. Cabbage, 1110. Turnips, 1111. Parsnips, 1112. Carrots, 1113. Potatoes, 1114. Onions, 1115. Mushrooms, 1116. Peas, 1117. Beans, 1118. Spinach, 1119. Cabbage, 1120. Turnips, 1121. Parsnips, 1122. Carrots, 1123. Potatoes, 1124. Onions, 1125. Mushrooms, 1126. Peas, 1127. Beans, 1128. Spinach, 1129. Cabbage, 1130. Turnips, 1131. Parsnips, 1132. Carrots, 1133. Potatoes, 1134. Onions, 1135. Mushrooms, 1136. Peas, 1137. Beans, 1138. Spinach, 1139. Cabbage, 1140. Turnips, 1141. Parsnips, 1142. Carrots, 1143. Potatoes, 1144. Onions, 1145. Mushrooms, 1146. Peas, 1147. Beans, 1148. Spinach, 1149. Cabbage, 1150. Turnips, 1151. Parsnips, 1152. Carrots, 1153. Potatoes, 1154. Onions, 1155. Mushrooms, 1156. Peas, 1157. Beans, 1158. Spinach, 1159. Cabbage, 1160. Turnips, 1161. Parsnips, 1162. Carrots, 1163. Potatoes, 1164. Onions, 1165. Mushrooms, 1166. Peas,

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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

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MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

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NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	30th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	6th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	13th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"LAERTES"	20th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"YANGTSE"	27th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	27th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	6th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	13th "

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	30th January.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"PATROCLUS"	13th February.
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"ANTENOR"	20th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"SAINT BEDE"	27th "

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THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NINGCHOW"	22nd January, at 10 A.M.
	"YANGTSE"	24th February.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"PINGSUEY"	25th January.
	"OANFA"	26th February.

For Freight, apply to

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AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKANG"	22nd January.
MANILA	"TAMING"	23rd "
SHANGHAI	"YOOHOW"	23rd "
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	30th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS- VILLE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	1st February.

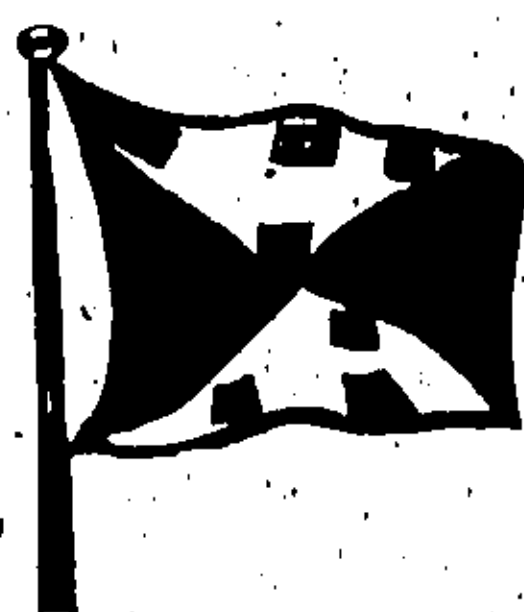
* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 27th Jan., at 4 P.M.
RUIH	2540	R. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 3rd Feb., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship

About

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong 28th May, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 8 A.M., and on Sundays
at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,
if tide permits.

FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; and Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.
Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates.—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single,
50 cents, Return, 30 cents; Steerage, 15 cents.
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.
First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SAM WANG CO.,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers.

Tons Captain
"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 T. R. MEAD.
"KWONG TUNG" 1,238 H. W. WALKER.
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).
These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.
Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA—KUMSANG *..... WEDNESDAY, 31st Jan., 3 P.M.
* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,
FOR

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	January 22nd, at 5 P.M.
"ARABIA"	4,448	Metzenhain	January 31st.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

FOR
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP
(DIRECT).

Taking Cargo to LONDON with prompt trans-
shipment at Marseilles,
Calling at MANILA, SINGAPORE, PENANG and
COLOMBO.

THE Company's Steamship

"KOUANG-SI,"
Captain Barillon, will be despatched as above,
on or about the 6th February, 1906.

This Steamer has Accommodation for Pas-
sengers and carries a duly qualified Doctor.
For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent,

Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1905. (1289—K

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
PORT SAID AND NAPLES.
(If sufficient inducement offers).

THE Steamship

"RHENANIA,"
Captain Porck, will be despatched for the above
Ports, on or about the 10th February.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation
for Passengers and carries a duly qualified
Doctor and Stewardess.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
via

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Shawmut	9,606	E. V. Roberts	27th Jan.
Hyades	3,751	J. Alwen	10th Feb.
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	20th Feb.
Lyra	4,417	G. V. Williams	

* Cargo only.

CHINA FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.
The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.
Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.
For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.
Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1906.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.

via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship	About
"PATHAN"	23rd January.
"ST. GEORGE"	to follow.
"SHIMOSA"	to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply
to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1906.

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"
Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant,
at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hankow, 19th January, 1906. [140]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SALAZIE,"

Captain Aillard, will be despatched as above,
on or about TUESDAY, the 23rd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1906. [11]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"PEKIN"

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo, by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.
S. N. Co's Steamers.

Goods not cleared by the 25th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative, at an
appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1906. [4]

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SAMBIA,"

Captain Ehlers, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazard-
ous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 24th January, 1906, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 24th January, 1906, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1906. [137]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ERROLL,"

FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 23rd instant will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th
instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1906. [134]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON, &c.

THE Steamship

"GLENSTRAE,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be sorted out
mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained
as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within
ten days after the steamer's arrival.

No claims will be recognized if not presented
within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1906. [126]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consig-
nees of Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after a P.M. of the
20th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk
and expense into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside,
such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1906. [140]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLARG,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kow-

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5056

第六十卷二十一年一十三第

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1906.

六拜禮 號十二月正英華

313 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

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Local and General.

BIRTHS.
On 12th January, at Shanghai, the wife of JAMES SCOTT, of a son.
On 14th January, to Mr. and Mrs. CHAS. SECOR FOWLER, Shanghai, of a son.
On the 14th January, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S. ZIMMERMAN, a daughter.

DEATHS.
On the 14th January, at Shanghai, JACOB CALLEGANS, aged 51 years.
On the 15th January, at Shanghai, FANNY WALLACE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1906.

THE SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

(13th January.)

The announcement which we were in a position to make last evening, that Mr. Henry Humphreys, of the old-established firm of Messrs. John D. Humphreys and Son, had come forward as a second candidate for the two vacancies on the Sanitary Board, will have been received by the community in general with considerable satisfaction. Mr. Humphreys is a successful man of business, and, in no restricted sense, a capable financier, worthily following in the footsteps of his father, the late Mr. John D. Humphreys, whose name is more popularly known in Hongkong. It will be remembered that the late Mr. Humphreys, the founder of the firm—whose successor, Mr. Henry Humphreys, has continued the business with conspicuous ability, and marked success—was, for a considerable time, a member of the Sanitary Board; and, as such, did yeoman service in conserving the public health and the sanitary condition of Hongkong. In the early days of the constitution of the Board, although the sanitary department had not attained to the number that has been reached as a result of the recommendations of

the expert investigation, hold a couple of years ago, the duties devolving upon the members of that body were none the less arduous, and quite as much appreciated then as they are to-day. As we have stated, at the outset, Mr. Humphreys, sen., was a fearless critic, and spoke his mind openly, with characteristic independence and freedom from the thrall of cliques. In Mr. Henry Humphreys, whose public career outside the commercial line will, we hope, be now entered upon by his election to the Sanitary Board, we trust to find a chip of the old block. That he should possess the characteristics of the founder of the firm, none will dispute, since, as we have stated, he has exhibited distinct ability in the conduct of the business which he inherited as the patrimony of a successful merchant of the old days of Hongkong. Mr. Henry Humphreys is so well known to the community that he needs but little recommendation to secure the votes which should ensure his election to a seat at the Sanitary Board. It may now be assumed that, as far as can be ascertained at the moment, there will be no contest for the two vacancies on the Board; two excellent candidates have come forward, and their claims are likely to be acquiesced in by any who might have been considering the advisability of standing for election. Even if at a later date, however, any other gentleman should think fit to accept nomination and thereby lead to a contest, it would be difficult to select from the community any gentleman who could be successfully pitted as a rival against either of the candidates already in the field. Of the merits and qualifications of Mr. Shelton Hooper we have already adverted. The second candidate, Mr. Henry Humphreys, is connected with the management of a business kindred to that of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company. It is unnecessary to state that Messrs. John D. Humphreys and Son are the general managers of the Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Ltd., a concern which owns large properties on the island, and is one of the pioneers and the foremost developers of territory on the Kowloon Peninsula. Although not to the same extent as Mr. Shelton Hooper, Mr. Humphreys, by reason of his control of the business of the Humphreys Estate Company, must have gained an insight into the Buildings Ordinance, with which is incorporated the law affecting the public health and sanitation of Hongkong. He is a resident of very many years' standing in Hongkong; has his interests almost entirely vested on the island, either in property or in the numerous large industrial undertakings here or on the mainland; is identified with the leading financial institution in the Colony; is amongst one of the first shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, employing a large number of native labourers; owns a direct interest in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, a concern housing many hundreds of coolies; and, we understand, has no inconsiderable interest in the China Sugar Refining Company, which is also an industrial undertaking, controlling many hundreds of natives of the lower orders. Hence, Mr. Humphreys may be said to be in daily touch with every department of native life in Hongkong, whose welfare his large interests must necessarily seek to promote, and through them to secure the well-being of the island and its inhabitants in general.

THE LAW OF THE SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

(15th January.)

When we referred some days ago to the irregular terms in which the conditions, under which ratepayers would be allowed to vote at the forthcoming election of new members to the Sanitary Board, were couched, we naturally expected that the Government would abrogate the illegal requirement that ratepayers, before being permitted to exercise the franchise, must produce the receipt for rates paid in the month of December last. To a certain extent the Government have recognised the justice of our contention, that the condition in question was not only absurd and illegal but likely to lead to endless confusion and perplexity. At the same time, the Government have succeeded in modifying the objectionable clause, without, in a way, losing face. The original clause as it appeared in the *Gazette* read: "No ratepayer will be allowed to vote unless he produces to the undersigned the receipt for the Rates paid by him for the month of December, 1905," and ended there. In the *Gazette* of the 13th inst. that clause has been elaborated, and the following sentence is now tacked on to the offending condition: "or otherwise satisfies the undersigned that he is a ratepayer." That addition nullifies the entire preceding clause. How many people will take the trouble to search for their December receipt when they hold a reasonable belief that they can satisfy the Returning Officer that they are ratepayers? Of course, the difficulty may arise as to what will be considered satisfactory proof, in the eyes of the Returning Officer, that the intending voter is a bona-fide ratepayer. Must he drag his landlord to the election meeting—provided there be an election—to swear that he is really and truly a ratepayer, or can he trust to happy chance that some friend in the audience will acknowledge his acquaintance, and stand guarantee for his honesty and ratepaying proclivities? The fact of the matter is that the conditions of the election as originally issued were muddled; the Government do not care to withdraw from the position first taken up, and this addition, which will cover a multitude of omissions and commissions, has been made. On the other hand, the addition may mean nothing.

people can read into it whatever they please, but our opinion is that in view of the mistake—to call it by no other name—which occurred in the terms of the voting conditions, as originally framed, the Returning Officer will be very loth to question the validity of a ratepayer's claims to vote, even if he do not produce all the evidence required by a court of law. Practically all the ratepayer will have to state is that he is a ratepayer, after the "Civis Romanus sum" style, and unless he looks particularly evil and shifty, the Returning Officer, glad to get out of a quandary so easily, will allow him to pass. At present there are only two candidates in the field for two vacancies; if no body else comes forward there will be no contest, so the question of violent qualifications will not arise. But for all that, it is evident there has been an error somewhere, and the rectification is but a partial solution of the difficulty which occurred to those who are interested in the forthcoming election.

CHINESE LADY NURSES.

In a quiet, unostentatious fashion, the Women's Medical College of the American Presbyterian Mission at Canton is performing a great work, which must have abiding effects on the social life of China. The aim of the College is to provide a course of study in medicine for Chinese ladies, who, on graduation, will be equipped with an education which will enable them to practise within the precincts of the female quarters of Chinese residences. One of the problems which have faced the medical missionaries in China has been the difficulty of obtaining entrance to the secluded homes of Chinese ladies; and even when they were granted admission, it was found an almost impossible task to overcome the natural shyness of the inmates in presence of a foreigner. It was a happy inspiration which led to the establishment of the Women's Medical College at Canton, where native lady students could be instructed in the principles of western medicine, and sent out to exercise their art on their countrywomen in times of sickness. Chinese ladies would be more amenable to the influence of their own people than the ministrations of strangers, and the very fact that they should give up the practice of fetiches and the wearing of phylacteries is a step in advance, whose importance cannot be over-estimated. The moving spirit in this reform has been Dr. Mary H. Fulton, who has devoted intense trouble to the work of the College, and thought time wasted when not employed in furthering the scheme of producing Chinese lady physicians. Last week three young women received their diplomas after completing a four years' course of study. So great is the demand for lady doctors, we are told, that many of the students have established a reputation for themselves even before their graduation. It is significant that the Chinese Government, as represented by Taotai Wen, the mouthpiece of Viceroy Shum, is in cordial sympathy with the movement, and even complains that the Chinese ought to be ashamed because a foreigner had to come thousands of miles to teach them their duty in this respect. But while the education of Chinese lady students in medicine is praiseworthy and entitled to support, we are far more interested in the statement that the first nurse who has studied at the Training School for Nurses has received her diploma. A doctor's visits are brief and business-like as a rule; it is the nurse who penetrates the inner thoughts of the patient, whose care and attention are best appreciated, to whom is attributed the cure. Without the nurse, the doctor's prescriptions are likely to be valueless, left unheeded, if not actually thrown to the winds. There is more in the statement that a nurse has passed the prescribed examinations, and is now qualified to take her place by the bedside of ailing countrywomen, than in the news that half a hundred doctors have graduated. For without the nurse, the labours of the doctor are apt to be unavailing. The nurse is an integral part of the medical missionary system—the complement of the doctor. Chinese ladies are noted for their delicacy of touch, their infinite capacity for taking pains, their cheerfulness and good temper, and their willingness to assume responsibility. They should therefore make ideal nurses, and the Training School for Nurses at Canton is likely to prove a centre of hope to many a Chinese lady who is suffering within the "zenana" of her home. There can be no doubt that a vast field of enterprise is being opened by the American Presbyterian Mission in Canton, which deserves the support of all interested in whatever makes for the amelioration of the condition of Chinese ladies.

JAPANESE AND THE PACIFIC TRADE.

(16th January.)

The Japanese shipping companies have made no secret of their intention to compete for a share of the Pacific trade, and in this laudable endeavour they have received the moral, if not more substantial, support of the Government. It was clearly stated, unofficially perhaps, but still in terms which left no doubt as to their meaning, that the Japanese considered the shipping trade with China and Korea as belonging peculiarly to themselves. They announced that they intended to develop the overseas trade with Australia, and eventually to make a serious bid for the Pacific trade. Our Shanghai correspondent telegraphed yesterday that a Japanese combination had submitted a proposal offering to purchase the Pacific Mail line, and that Mr. Harriman, the President

of the Company, was giving the matter his consideration. In this respect the Japanese are simply following in the footsteps of the Norddeutscher Lloyd. When the latter Company decided to extend their branch services in the East, they examined the situation, and found that the Scottish Oriental Company, with headquarters at Singapore, was so firmly established that a ruinous competition would be necessary if the newcomers were to oust their rivals. Very shrewdly, the Norddeutscher Lloyd determined that such a policy would be unbusinesslike, if not absolutely fatal, and they made an offer to buy up the Scottish Oriental Company, lock, stock and barrel, with the proviso that the latter concern should not enter the field of their former operations for a space of five years. The Scottish Oriental Company accepted the offer, and the transfer of their boats to the Norddeutscher Lloyd, under the German flag, followed in due course. The success of that "deal" is seen to-day in the practical monopoly enjoyed by the leading German shipping lines in transporting passengers and freight to the outposts, to Java, Sumatra, Bangkok, and the smaller coasts, from Singapore. Not only do these radiating lines pay their own expenses, but they act as feeding agencies for the through mail steamers, and are invaluable in maintaining a constant connection with the outposts. Now the Japanese, realising the strenuous struggle that must be engaged in if they are to enjoy a share of the Pacific trade, have made this firm offer to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It was only the other day that the President of the line, Mr. Harriman, was in the Far East, ostensibly spying out the land for future and greater operations. Incidentally, he was mobbed during the riots at Tokyo. Now that he is conversant with the possibilities of trade in the Orient, it is scarcely probable that he will advise his Company to relinquish their grip on the Pacific just when the clouds are breaking. Besides, the Pacific Mail line is in the fortunate position of running in connection with a network of railways in the United States, largely controlled by those at the head of the shipping business; with the result that they are in a position to ensure large outward cargoes, and they are gradually building up a connection in the Orient, which will in the course of time bring satisfactory homeward cargoes in its train. We may assume, however, that the Japanese are not taking a leap in the dark when they offer to purchase the Pacific Mail service; that would be totally alien to the Japanese character. They must have grounds for believing that, given a satisfactory offer, the American syndicate would not be unwilling to open negotiations for the sale of their fleet and good-will. But the very fact that the Japanese realise the possibilities of a profitable trade across the Pacific should make it plain to the Americans that great opportunities are now opening out for shipping generally. In all the circumstances, we are not inclined to believe that the Americans will close with the offer, unless the counter inducements are sufficiently great to overcome all scruples, and blind them to the prospects of the future. In this connection, it should be noticed that Japanese shipping companies have not been quite so successful in their operations during the past half-year as had been anticipated. The effects of the war are still being felt, but once Japan gets settled again, Korea placed on a firm basis, and the trade of Manchuria reorganised, Japan should enter on a new era of prosperity, which will be experienced in all departments of industry. Whenever the Japanese shipping companies succeed in acquiring a foothold in the Pacific trade, by purchase or otherwise, it seems certain that to a great extent the balance of trade will be shifted, and that the Pacific will become the great highway for the interchange of products.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY COMPLICATIONS.

(17th January.)

It will be exceedingly unfortunate for South China if the arbitrary action of the Viceroy in levying unpopular taxes should still further delay the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway. According to a Canton correspondent, the Government in Kwangtung propose to double the "chin fee" (likin) collect a poll-tax, and levy a rate on wealthy natives; and the reason given for these new impositions is that money must be raised for the building of the railway with the utmost despatch. In framing these assessments, the Viceroy seems to have overlooked, or disregarded, the patriotic movement which prompted the Chinese merchants and gentry to come forward voluntarily and offer to subscribe funds towards the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway, in order that foreign capital should not be involved in the scheme. Without apparently, in any way recognising the self-sacrificing efforts of these loyal subjects, the Viceroy has now promulgated a series of taxes whose incidence will weigh unjustly, inasmuch as they will be drawn from sources which may not reap any direct advantage from the railway to Hankow. If the taxes were imposed solely upon residents closely affected by the new line, or likely to derive positive benefits from its construction, the action of the Viceroy might be comprehensible; without being absolutely excusable, but such a point of view does not seem to have entered into His Excellency's calculations at all. When loyalists strive to retain within their own bounds the construction of public works, such as the Canton-Hankow railway, to the exclusion of foreigners, they at least deserve some measure of official condescension, but the

"bowels of compassion" are not to be found in the Viceroy's yamen at Canton. In these circumstances, it is not singular that the merchants and gentry have combined to make common cause against the Viceroy's assessments. They have determined, unless a *modus vivendi* is found to denounce the Viceroy to the Throne with the view of getting him removed. There is something ironically humorous in this matter. Then Viceroy Shum, there is no stronger upholder of the doctrine "China for the Chinese"—yet he is alienating the educated and influential classes from his side by the adoption of obnoxious taxes. The latter retort by threatening to secure his removal from Kwangtung through representations to Peking. If they succeeded, Viceroy Shum would be the happiest official in China, for it is common knowledge that he considers his viceroyalty in the nature of banishment, and it has been his one endeavour to return to the Court where he could bask in the sunshine of Royal approval, and where his undoubted talents would be appreciated and rewarded. It is manifest that strong feeling exists in Canton with respect to the Viceroy's decision to levy new taxes. One meeting broke up in confusion, and an exhortation of Anioy, who has taken a leading part in the opposition, has been arrested. Mass meetings to protest against the Viceroy's edict were held yesterday, and we learn that only the approach of the Chinese New Year—with the consequent necessity of settling accounts and winding up business for the year—prevented a general stoppage of trade. The telegraph wires are barred against the merchants and gentry who might wish to communicate with Peking on the subject of the railway assessments. Canton and the surrounding district seem to be writhing in antagonism to the Viceroy, who remains hidden in his yamen, pleading illness, or any other excuse which will preserve his isolation. At the same time, while issuing proclamations which offend his compatriots, he studiously avoids intercourse with the representatives of foreign governments. Affairs have almost reached a deadlock, Viceroy Shum holding the key to the situation. The present trouble with the Chinese merchants and gentry is unquestionably serious, and the worst feature of the business is that in the contention the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway is likely to be still further delayed. Probably the Viceroy in face of the strenuous opposition which is being offered to the new levies will reconsider his decision, if only that a much-needed public work may be proceeded with and completed, whereby his own reputation as an administrator will be enhanced. Residents in Canton, however, foresee trouble in the present condition of affairs, and it will be well to keep a close watch on the movements of the officials and their antagonists.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

(18th January.)

If we may judge from the reports of cases at the Magistrate's lately, the approach of the Chinese New Year has not been marked by that outbreak of crime which was formerly considered to be an essential feature of the season. At one time, it was customary to issue warnings to householders to beware of the ubiquitous house-servant, who had an irritating habit of working laboriously for a few months prior to the New Year, and then disappearing—accompanied by several articles which could be readily converted into cash—at the festive period. It was seldom believed that the servants were actuated by any special feeling of regard for their employers in assuming ownership of unconsidered trifles, or that these articles were purloined to be retained as souvenirs of an honourable servitude. The general impression was that the servants, being without funds and feeling the necessity of celebrating the New Year in orthodox style, had unwarrantably claimed the goods as personal perquisites, which could be hypotheccated at the nearest pawnbroker's establishment. It therefore behoved the cautious householder to invest in a variety of patent locks, and to chain up all moveables, just as the priests of old chained up the massive family Bibles in church. Whether it is that the criminal classes in Hongkong are being rooted out, or that the vigilance of the police is particularly keen at this period of the year, the fact remains that the annual recrudescence of crime has to a great extent disappeared. Naturally the rogue and vagabond, like the poor, will probably always be with us, but their depredations are not to be feared as they were in the "good old times." Only a few years ago, the Chinese servant absolutely refused to work during the Chinese New Year, and, no matter how he managed to collect a sufficiency of capital, he succeeded in enjoying himself, returning after an interval to his work in a most peevish frame of mind, and willing to "eat shame," as the Indians have it. The absence from the magisterial roll of petty thefts which could be traced directly to the influence which the Chinese New Year bears on the mass of the people, is a most satisfactory sign of the times. It is far better to believe that this decrease, as compared with former years, is due to the higher morality of the people, the conditions under which they live, and the advance of practical as distinguished from school education, than to suggest that the efficiency of the police system accounts for the few lapses from virtue that are recorded. Of course, the police system is very effective, and frequently the "detectives" accomplish feats which would in other countries be blown forth to a delighted world, although here they are viewed by the police as a matter of course, and even the police system would be sorely taxed if all the knaves and rascals in the commu-

ty broke out simultaneously at New Year time, and helped themselves to articles which would ensure their spending a pleasant season. Consequently, we take it that the real reason for the decrease in minor crimes is to be attributed to the higher standard of living, flavoured with a soupçon of that wholesome fear of the police, which proves the great safeguard of the honest and upright resident from the attentions of the habitual thief. Again, it used to be a common saying in the Fire Brigade was never half so busy as it was during the few weeks preceding the Chinese New Year. It is questionable if there have been half a dozen fires in Hongkong within the past three months, and there certainly has not been one of any importance. Everything goes to prove that the "Ghi" of the lower class, those who live to a great extent from hand to mouth, are abandoning their old habits—if they ever were habits—of breaking loose at the rising of the new moon, and that hardened malefactors are being exterminated, which is a consummation devoutly to be thankful for.

A SCHOLASTIC LOSS.

(19th January.)

After nearly fifteen years of strenuous labour in the educational field, Mrs. Bateman, headmistress of the Bellios Public School for Girls in Hongkong, has decided to seek that retirement from the stress and anxiety of the schoolroom which she has so well earned. The Bellios Public School was gifted to the community by the late Mr. E. R. Bellios to meet an undoubted want—the education of Chinese girls. But the high standard of education provided at the school attracted not only Chinese pupils, but also those of European parentage, and although, as His Excellency the Governor remarked yesterday, the school is now reverting to the original intention of the founder, there are still many students attending the classes who are not of Chinese birth—a fact which redounds to the credit of the headmistress, and speaks volumes for the character of the education instilled. Since its inception, the Bellios Public School has experienced many vicissitudes, the calamity of the plague visitation in 1893, and again in 1901, reducing the school attendance to vanishing point. But the healthy desire for a sound and modern education overcame these difficulties, with the result that, despite all its trials, the school is flourishing, and proving to be a potent factor in the life of Hongkong to-day. To Mrs. Bateman belongs the honour of having piloted the school through the rough and broken waters of its early days, and she can afford to look back on those troublous times with satisfaction, in the knowledge that the work which fell to her, was admirably performed, and is traceable to-day in the enlightened outlook in general affairs taken by many Chinese and foreign ladies, who are themselves imparting much of that education to a new and rising generation. The work of a teacher in Hongkong is not to be compared with that of teachers in Great Britain. In the latter case, the teacher proceeds to build on a foundation which has been laid by the parents; the child has been furnished with a mental background; it has been previously absorbed ideas and convictions, which have been trained, either voluntarily or by natural aptitude, in the knowledge of perspective, and it goes to school prepared to assimilate information which will be rubbed against the experiences previously acquired. But the Chinese girl, especially those of the better class, starts out with many drawbacks. She has to dissociate western ideas from the views which she has previously accepted unquestioningly. She is handicapped by her ignorance of the English language; her backgrounds do not fit in with the new conditions of things. Thus the teacher in Hongkong is required to work a revolution in the native mind; to reconstruct views which are not necessarily wrong but are apt to run obliquely. There are many excellent teachers in Great Britain who would find it impossible to adapt themselves to such a situation. In Mrs. Bateman, the Government of Hongkong found an instructor of the young, who was not only sympathetic and painstaking, but also capable of understanding the thoughts and motives which prompted the actions of the scholars, and of guiding them aright. Fifteen years in this part of the world is a long time to spend in that most fatiguing of tasks, instruction of youth; Mrs. Bateman has had crowded days and worrying nights, but she now retires in the knowledge that her work has been well done, and that the results are bound to show themselves in the advanced position of Chinese women in the Colony, and the higher ideals held by the next generation.

JAVA FREIGHTS.

Owing to its position as the great distributing depot of the Far East, Hongkong is naturally affected by every event which occurs in neighbouring countries, and for that reason Hongkong merchants are probably keener observers of foreign conditions than any outside London and New York. The telegram, which was published yesterday, to the effect that thousands of acres of paddy had been destroyed in Java, owing to inundations following protracted and heavy rains, is consequently of the first importance to Hongkong. There is a steady and growing trade between Java and this port in sugar and rice. The wholesale destruction of the paddy fields in Java would mean a serious loss to those concerned with this shipping business, owing to the still further reduction which would ensue in the freight rates. For a considerable time, shipowners have been

The first lot, consisting of 3,065 square feet, was knocked down to Mr. C. B. da Rosa, for \$13,000, and the second lot to Mr. L. C. Hanning, for \$12,000. The bidding was fair and open. Messrs. Ewins, Harmon and Harding were the auctioneers.

"SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited, was held at Whitechapel, E.C., on 12th ult., the chairman, Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart., presiding. The secretary (Mr. E. A. Smith-Rewse) having read the notice convening the meeting and also the auditors' report, the Chairman said—

I now have the pleasure to submit the seventh annual report of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Ltd., and I ask the attention of the shareholders to the fact that, in this comparatively brief period of the company's existence, we have accumulated a reserve fund of £400,000, and placed to the credit of depreciation a sum very little short of half a million sterling. These figures, however, do not include the amounts which have been placed to depreciation in the various subsidiary companies in which we are now interested, and in the accounts of such of which due provision is made under this heading. Turning to our items in the balance-sheet, and dealing first with the credit side, I will point out that, including the sum brought down from the year 1903, the gross profits amount to the very large total of £24,075,781. We had to make our 1903 balance-sheet upon the estimated results from the accounts which then still had to be rendered by the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., and these figures were, of course, not a word in excess of what we had estimated. We regret that there should have been such a delay in preparing the accounts, but fully anticipate that, now the business is in established working order, this will not occur again. It will be seen that under the head of "Assets" there is an alteration in the wording of our previous balance-sheets. It will no doubt be entirely satisfactory to the shareholders to know that the amount of the assets which, irrespective of the depreciation, stood in the company's books at £3,015,519 is, as is represented by property of the most tangible and solid description, whilst the items of "Concessions" and "Contracts" have been eliminated, these standing at nothing in our books. We have now written £30,000 off the cost and expenses of the issue of preference shares. We have failed in our dispute with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and the large amount which we have paid in connection with this issue, preference shares has had to be written off entirely out of our profits without any statement for income-tax. The American expenses have been reduced to £4,000, this item being represented by concessions in respect of certain ports, which may prove of considerable value.

Turning to the debit side of the balance-sheet, the only items which call for special mention are the sum of £6,025, expended on boring for oil in Zaire, and which was unsuccessful, and the item of £1,125,881, representing the loss incurred by this company on consignments of oil made by them to the Petroleum Products Actien Gesellschaft. This loss has been incurred upon the oil by the futile attempts made by the Standard Oil Company of America and by the Consolidated Company, who distribute Russian oil (partly consigned to them, and some purchased on their own account), to prevent our gaining a footing in the European markets.

KEROSENE BUSINESS IN EUROPE.

I indicated two years ago when the supplies of liquid fuel from the Gulf Petroleum Company diminished to such a degree that we could not, in that time, keep our steamers employed, that it was not that, but that we were to allow them to remain idle, and your directors, consequently, devoted their attention to build up such business in kerosene in Europe as would fulfil this necessity. The two companies I have indicated chose to consider that we were poaching upon their preserves. The sales of our unit companies in Europe for the period 1904 until April, 1905, amounted to 110,000 tons. These of our united companies reached 2,000,000 tons. It is a question of simple arithmetic to ascertain, if our loss amounted to £1,125,881, what the loss of our competitors has amounted to. I can only hope that the altered position in the petroleum trade, showing, as it did, the immense folly of the course pursued, will bear its results in the future, and that our opponents will recognise that we have come to stay, and that we are sufficiently strong to hold our own in so far as it is necessary for us to do so. The position in the Russian market has simplified an arrangement, seeing that there is now enough oil to go round. It will no doubt interest you to hear that our Eastern trade, as I long ago predicted, is wholly independent of Russian oil, and the supplies at our command of our own production and those of the allied Eastern producers are amply sufficient for our requirements. Had it been otherwise, it is quite clear that, owing to the stoppage of the Russian supplies, kerosene would have been at famine rates. Apart from the circumstances which have recounted, and which may be summarised as a keen competitive war between the distributing companies, it is evident that the production of kerosene in the world is in excess of its requirements, and unless the Russian Government (when such is established) alter the policy that they had instituted of discouraging the consumption of kerosene in Russia, where there is an enormous outlet, I cannot but look with misgivings to the resumption of normal supplies from the Russian Government, and the increased production in other directions precludes the possibility of finding remunerative markets for it abroad.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The general policy of the Standard Oil Company has led the Government of the United States to institute a Commission to investigate the conduct of its business. The Standard pose as the champions of American oil, and they allege that the whole object of their being is to benefit that industry. I find it very difficult to reconcile this statement with their actions, for it is within our own knowledge that they bought Russian oil very largely for shipment to India, and they know exactly what the cost of our ships, and know exactly what the cost of their action, apparently, was prompted solely by the desire to induce the heaviest loss they could upon the Standard Oil Company and ourselves, for they sold the oil at a very much indeed below cost, and a comparison of the prices realised by them, under their distribution average over Europe (except Italy, to which I shall refer shortly) will show that they are selling their oil at a price which is giving them a loss of about 10 per cent. on the cost of the oil.

I have referred to Italy as being the one country in which, throughout the war of prices, the unfortunate consumers have had to pay any rate demanded by the Standard Oil Company. I do not know any more conclusive example of their methods than to invite the Italian Government to make comparisons of prices paid by their own unfortunate consumers, with those charged to consumers in Great Britain and in Germany. It is very difficult to understand why the Italian Government have granted such an absolute monopoly to the Standard Oil Company. We have had the most cordial co-operation of our Foreign Office in endeavouring to get the Italian Government to establish our business in Italy, and not pass over this incident without tendering my

sincere thanks to Sir Thomas Sanderson, who, for so many years, has been Permanent Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, and with whom this company have had the most cordial relations and sympathetic support. He, at all events, has never been under any misapprehension as to the British character of the "Shell" Company, or of the good they have done in the advancement of British trade. I feel that the public service will lose a most valuable and loyal servant in his retirement, which, I am sure, all those who know him, will wish him good health to enjoy his well-earned leisure, and the honour his Sovereign has just bestowed upon him. (Hear, hear.) The present of the Standard Oil Company that they act in the interests of American oil only is further shattered by their undignified attempts to foster production in Roumania—not, I contend, to benefit their own trade, but to inflict loss upon their competitors. Upon what other possible hypothesis can we go when we take their action in benzene? The trade in America amounts to something like 700,000 tons a year. We have been able to secure Eastern benzene to the United States in considerable quantities, and to obtain for it a better price than we can cover in Europe—thanks entirely to the action of the Standard Oil Company.

In an article which appeared in the *New York Herald*, of September 3, they are represented as gloating upon the injury which they believed they had inflicted upon the "Shell" Company, for they state that we could not obtain supplies of Texas oil, and that our profits had been reduced to vanishing point. In the first allegation there is not a word of truth, for the Gulf Company are not, as they are represented, contract obligors, whilst the present balance-sheet in our reply to the second statement. We had instituted an action for libel against the *New York Herald*, but as they have withdrawn all their statements, apologised, and paid our costs, we could not go on with it, but it is a revelation as showing the attitude adopted to this company by the Standard Oil Company if the statements attributed to them are correct. As to the opposition of the Consolidated Company, the shareholders in the Russian Liquid Fuel and the Bakso Companies (both of whom have kerosene through the Consolidated) should insist upon finding from their directors what the war against us has cost them. We have scarcely had a bed of roses in the Eastern trade, and although, for the period under review, average prices in the East were good, during the latter months of the year the Standard Oil Company were forced to reduce their prices, and prices rapidly declined until, thanks to their action in India, which forced the Burma Oil Company to also lower their prices, the Indian trade has been conducted at a very heavy loss.

THE ACTION OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Incredible as it may seem, the Indian Government acted as suffering, as I have already shown, by the attacks upon us, and only made by the Standard Oil Company of actually being in league with them; and our efforts to obtain redress, either by the abolition of the duty in India, or through being granted facilities for exploration in Burma, equivalent to those given to our competitors, the Burma Company, were treated with indifference, and all our representations were rejected. War was lent to our many opponents, who, for their own purposes, represent us as being a foreign company. Now, gentlemen, no more grave issue has ever confronted British merchants than the one proclaimed by more than one of the ex-Ministers of the Crown, that firm investing capital outside the British Empire—even in an article which that Empire, vast as it is, does not furnish—is to be proclaimed aliens. It is a pity that, in the case of this great company, a splendid carrying trade was secured for British ships; that orders for material amounting to millions were placed with British manufacturers; and that a school was created for British geologists. This company was condemned as being a foreign corporation, merely because they were getting their production in Roumania, whilst at the time they undertook the development of those fields, petroleum was not known to exist in quantities in any part of the British Empire. We are on the eve of devolution in financial matters. Are we to understand from responsible statesmen who advocate Tariff Reform that protection means monopoly? Because, if so, I have no doubt whatever as to what the reply of the City of London will be. Are we to understand that it means protectionism? For there is no other definition of a policy which would confine British capital to employment in British lands only, and would overlook the enormous extraneous advantages derived by British trade as a whole by its world-wide employment.

THE INDUSTRY IN BORMEO.

I turn with feelings of great satisfaction to the aspects of our industry in Borneo. Figures speak for themselves, and you will see that the total quantity of oil actually produced in 1905, exceeds 200,000 tons, as against 120,000 in 1904, and 104,000 in 1903. These figures do not indicate the true position of affairs; because they only give the quantities actually exported. Still, more satisfaction will be felt by the shareholders when I give you the figures to date showing the enormous quantities of crude oil and products in store.

These are the figures to date—

	In Stock 1905.	In Stock 1904.
Kerosene.....	21,230 tons	7,290 tons
Liquid Fuel.....	19,000 "	3,920 "
Crude Oil.....	45,410 "	24,120 "
In stock by the		
Mossi Oil Co.,	15,607 "	3,390 "
(for refining)		

	Shipments in 1905.	Shipments in 1904.
Kerosene.....	118,722 tons	68,120 tons
Liquid Fuel.....	130,425 "	121,900 "
Crude Oil.....	30,026 "	15,800 "

The production of crude oil for the year 1905 will be about 420,000 tons, as against 285,720 tons in 1904, the present production of crude oil being at the rate of 11,000 tons per week, the production being purposely curtailed in consequence of all storage being full. The business is still in its infancy. I do not deviate at all from what I ventured to assert before this era of property was reached, that the territories are rich and are capable of yielding practically any amount of oil that we can handle, but the qualities of the products differ materially from those which have hitherto been placed on the market, and we are at a considerable disadvantage through this. I refer to the fact that for many years, American oils were the only oils sold on the Eastern markets, and the lamps in vogue were made for this description of oil, which is of very light specific gravity. Our kerosene is extremely rich in carbon, and it requires a different type of lamp to burn it properly, because if the carbon is not consumed it results in smoke, whereas if the combustion is perfect it gives out only a bright light, but is of much greater duration than the oil of lighter specific gravity. It takes time to overcome these obstacles, but we have succeeded, I am happy to say, in devising means, at very little cost, to utilise existing lamps for the perfect burning of our oil. Although, during the current year, we have not derived the benefit from this, we should, owing to the fact we have only solved the difficulty, I am quite convinced that in time a great deal will be secured for all the kerosene we can produce.

THE BENZINE TRADE.

We have suffered from the same cause with our benzene, which I firmly believe is the best in the world for motor traffic. The public will have themselves to blame if they are led away by persons whose interest it is to deny benzene and to vaunt the light. The fact is that specific gravity has nothing whatever to do with brilliant powers for motor purposes of benzene. The burning points should alone be taken into consideration, and it will be found that the Borneo benzene is positively ideal in this respect. When we can sell the whole of our production of this one article, an immense addition to our revenue will be secured, for, during the current year, we have been compelled to actually burn under our stills at least 35,000 tons. The great expansion in the motor car traffic, which, I am convinced, creates a market for our product, and if the users of motor spirit will only be guided by experience, and refuse to listen to specious reasoning, they need have no fear whatever of any famine in petrol or undue rise in its price. We should strenuously oppose such and will not enter into any combination having for its object the raising of the price to a prohibitive level. On the other hand, I am bound to say that the rates at which we have been obliged to sell the product have not been remunerative, and it would not do for promoters of automobile companies to base their calculations on prices ruling wholesale for the last few months, since these have been made unnecessarily low by competitors seeking to force a combination. The credit of first transporting benzene in bulk is due entirely to the courage and enterprise of this company. Up to the present time we have been fully engaged with the development of production and construction of refineries that we have not been able to give sufficient time to the preparation of by-products of which our crude oil is capable. It contains a very large proportion of paraffin, and we are now maturing plans for the erection of a plant for treating this. At the same time we find that we can make a valuable quality of kerosene, and of lubricating oils, and we shall not be satisfied until we have done this.

We have spent out of earnings during the last two years already close on £300,000 in Borneo, the result being that, early in next year, we shall be able to treat 120,000 tons of crude oil per week, which, if we choose, will give us between 5,000 and 6,000 tons a week of kerosene. Liquid fuel is a large item, but the consumption has so far not kept pace with the production, in spite of the fact that we are able to offer to consumers in the East, a material which is in great demand. It is only another instance of the very real difficulty that pioneers find in introducing new articles. Had it not been for the energy and determination shown by us, liquid fuel certainly would not have assumed the place in practical use that it now has. In view of our position warranting us in guaranteeing supplies to our consumers in a fashion which was not practicable to us before we were so thoroughly convinced of the wealth of our territory, and that the demand will very soon equal the supply.

TRADING IN 1905.

You will expect from me information as to the results of the trading for 1905. From the outset, our disposal of it is extremely difficult to make up any really reliable figures, but the war of prices in Europe continued until October of this year, whilst the scarcity of Russian oil did not begin to make itself felt in the Far East until an even later period, the average prices realised have been the worst on record for many years, and had it not been for our own largely increased production of kerosene, the cost of which, I am happy to say, is very low, we should have had a disastrous year's trading. With these factors, however, to set off against the results of the competition we have had to meet, we feel justified in distributing a dividend at the same rate as for the year 1904, and this, namely, 1s. per share, will be duly paid on January 1. The prospects for 1906 are very much better in every respect, and I believe that by the time we meet the shareholders again we shall be able to tell them that the results of the sacrifices we have made in the past will be in full progress, because we have arranged to carry out a policy which will have a satisfactory arrangement with the Burma Oil Company. I cannot conclude my remarks without expressing the deep regret of my colleagues and myself at the very severe loss that we have sustained by the deaths of Messrs. Henderson and Runge, both of whom had been connected with the company from its inception, and had shown the utmost interest and devotion to its business. I now formally move the adoption of the report.

Mr. R. Jardine, in seconding the motion, which was carried unanimously, said that the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Jardine, the retiring directors, Messrs. S. Samuel, W. F. Mitchell, and R. I. Black were re-elected. The Chairman said the directors had also appointed Mr. H. E. Arnold, the son of their respected late director, to fill the place on the Board of his uncle, Mr. Philip Arnold, who had gone abroad. He moved that the appointment be duly confirmed. Mr. A. D. B. Turquand, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Bohrmann, in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, said he had had opportunity to know how hard they were working in the shareholders' interests. Mr. Fortescue Flannery seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Chairman, in reply, remarked: From the many remarks which have been made in my address, you will have gathered that the business does need the undivided care and attention of its directors. (Hear, hear.) That is freely and willingly given. There is only one matter to which I have not referred, because I have rather feared to weary you, and that is the position of benzene in France. It is a very curious one. I think it is generally admitted that the Sumatra and Borneo benzene is really the best in the world, and it will be a matter of pleasant knowledge to you that the "Shell" spirit has made immense strides, and it is recognised as probably the best in the world. That spirit is not admitted into France, and under these extraordinary circumstances, Roumanian spirit—which is probably the worst in the world—and American, are admitted to France under certain treaty rights, which the French Government made with the Governments of Roumania and the United States. They have a treaty with Holland, but it appears they have no treaty with the Dutch colonies which produce this spirit. The consequence is that there is an absolutely prohibitive duty imposed upon these spirits in France, to the great loss of the majority of the people of that country, but to the profit of some three or four manufacturers of benzene only. We have made representations to the French Government, but they have been sufficient to "wear out" our negotiations. I am quite sure the shareholders will appreciate the enormous importance of our property in Borneo. It is taking a long time to get the full value from it, but I tell you once again that we certainly have to get the full value from it. We are not at all satisfied with the result, but it is an excellent place called Sungai Kidassan, but it is an excellent place that we have located within five miles

of the deep-water port of Balikpapan. Our geologists are absolutely convinced that we shall have a field there quite equal to the one we have developed so successfully at Sanga Sanga. It is true we shall have another anticline of oil extending for no less than seven miles, so that I think I have been justified, and will feel justified, in telling our shareholders that only requires patience to see this company assume a position second to no oil company in the world. The fields are absolutely our own. I can only congratulate you on the state of the company's affairs, and thank you for the confidence you have placed in your Board. (Applause.)—L. & C. Express.

The report and balance sheet of the past year's trading of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., which were published in our last issue, must be read with great satisfaction by the shareholders of this concern, for the period under notice has proved highly successful. The gross profit, which in 1902 and 1903 were respectively £219,566 and £339,330, now amounts to more than £520,000, the latter figure including depreciation of £100,000, as against £284,000 for 1902, and £400,000 for 1903. The result after paying the interest on the preference shares is a balance left of £207,815, as against £69,515 in 1902 and £158,853 in 1903. The real profit for the past year would have been some £12,000 more had it not been for the amount which has been spent (and now written off) on the establishment of the European branches of the company. Why this amount should have been written off in the year we fail to say, but the fact remains that there is still a pleasing surplus of £100,000 for division between the ordinary shareholders, as well as £107,815 to be carried forward, while in addition to this the reserve fund of the company now stands at over £500,000. One fact, however, is still unpublished, and that is the cost of producing the crude oil and its refining. The *Far East* press frequently publishes statements regarding this, for there is no trade secret about it, and so we have no reason why the shareholders should not receive full details. The expenses of management, salaries, and directors' and other fees, only amount to £22,150, which figure also covers the chartering of the steamers, for we are pleased to note that no commission for the same is received by Messrs. M. Samuel and Co., a fact which stands out in striking contrast to the methods adopted in some other concerns.—*Petroleum Review*.

In the Court of Appeal, on 9th ult., before the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Romer, the case of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Limited, v. the *New York Herald* and Standard Oil Company, Mr. J. E. Hughes, K.C., for the defendants, asked leave to withdraw the appeal. The action was for a libel published in the *New York Herald* of the 3rd ult., in which the defendants, upon inquiry, found that they could not substantiate the statements contained therein, and they accordingly withdrew all imputations, and apologised for having made them, and they agreed to pay the plaintiffs' costs, as between solicitor and client. Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said the plaintiffs were competitors of the Standard Oil Company. The latter company published a long statement making serious reflections upon the plaintiffs, which the plaintiffs could not possibly pass over. The statements made charged the plaintiffs with having repudiated their contracts and with having sold Roumanian oil as Pennsylvania. Having to deal with the Standard Oil Company, the plaintiffs accepted the statement made by the Standard Oil Company, but they did so only upon the terms that the defendants publicly withdrew the allegations in Court and apologised for having made them.

BOYCOTT PROCLAMATION.

ISSUED BY VICEROY SHUM.

The following proclamation was issued by Viceroy Shum Chun Hsuen a few days ago, in consequence of information received by him through the American Consul that boycott meetings are still being held. We are indebted to the editor of the *Tsun Wan Yat Po* for a copy of the proclamation. (1) An Imperial Decree has been issued by the Central Government some time ago to the effect that all Chinese merchants must carry on their business quietly, and that all anti-American feeling must be stopped.

(2) On account of this Decree, I have issued proclamations to prevent boycott meetings, and to stop the publication of all inflammatory articles against the Americans.

(3) I have repeatedly issued proclamations to this effect, and according to a communication received by me from the American Consul at Canton the boycott meetings are not stopped.

(4) You people know that the Chinese Exclusion Bill is purely of a political nature.

(5) The President of the United States, so far, has promised China that Chinese will not be ill-treated on going to America.

(6) At present the negotiation of the Treaty is being carried on between the two Governments.

(7) We, China, will do our utmost to make a treaty for the benefit of the people, and you people ought to carry on business as usual, and not to leave the matter for the Throne to deal with.

(8) You must not instigate or try to cause trouble.

(9) If any ignorant person persists in calling meetings, or post notices or circulate pamphlets respecting the boycott of American merchandise, as soon as he is discovered, he will be arrested and heavily punished.

(10) I command you to inform the Department to be the look-out to see that clause 9 is not broken.

The whole people of Kwangtung must comply with my command.

THE FLUCTUATING DOLLAR.

MERCHANTS "GROPPING IN THE DARK."

Writing on the subject of the rising dollar and the advantages which would accrue to the community, and especially exporters, if it were fixed at a set value, the *Eastern Daily Mail* says: "Undoubtedly these classes—and they are the backbone of the country—must be fully protected, and Government should remember what an important point the low dollar is to the capitalist dependent upon cheap cobble labour for the success of his enterprise. At the same time a 3/6 dollar would be eminently suited to the needs of the *Man in the Street*, and it certainly looks, judging by the recent rise, that the dollar will get as high as that within a few weeks. To our way of thinking, it would have been wiser to have fixed the dollar at 2/6, a handy decimal of the sovereign, when it is round about that sum, but the time has gone by. Government, it is said, is also contemplating a large gold loan in the near future, and this, of course, only serves to complicate matters. Most certainly the present uncertainty, this groping in the dark, is hampering business, and is unsatisfactory to all concerned."

Mr. Frank O. Reynolds has been appointed a second lieutenant in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps with effect from the 3rd January.

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

ANNUAL GRADUATING EXERCISES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

The annual graduating exercises in connection with the Women's Medical College of the American Presbyterian Mission has become one of the events of the year in Canton. The attendance is always large and the exercises, including singing and speaking, are always of a high order. This year was no exception to the rule. The exercises were held as usual in the large Church adjoining the Hospital, and was filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience of men and women, foreigners and Chinese. The Hon. F. D. Cheshire, United States Consul-General presided. Beside him on the platform were the Faculty of the College and Rev. S. G. Pope, C. D. Cousin, Wen Fatch, who was present as the representative of the Viceroy, and Rev. A. Fulton, who acted as interpreter when necessary. The interior of the church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The attendance of officials was not so large as on former occasions owing to the gathering of schools at the east gate parade ground where their presence was obligatory.

Three young women received their diplomas after completing a four years' course of study. This course of training is thorough, and complete. Not only do these students receive a theoretical knowledge, but as the students advance in their studies they are taught to put their knowledge into practice. In the dispensary and hospital, in the same compound with the College, there is abundant opportunity for clinical teaching. Then, too, the calls for doctors in the city are so many that these students have often established a reputation before the day of their graduation.

THE ADDRESS.

There were several features of the graduation exercises that were of peculiar interest. It could not fail to impress a visitor favourably to see the calm and dignified way in which the Chinese lady-doctors took part in the exercises. Drs. Lo and Shi each made a speech on the presentation of prizes and diplomas, and did so with tact and judgment. The Consul-General delivered a short address in which he called attention to the grand work that has been accomplished by Dr. Mary Fulton. It is only a few years since the first building was erected, and now there is a well-equipped medical college, a hospital for women, lecture halls, and a large new building in which is found a hospital for children, training school for nurses, and a maternity ward. All these buildings and the work connected with them have grown up under the fostering care of Dr. Mary Fulton. Surely such a work is enough for the life time of one person. The hospital is full of patients and the college is full of students. The speech of Tantai Wen was short but to the point. He pointed out that there were so many women who preferred the services of a woman doctor that the work of this college of the greatest importance. But Tantai Wen was not ready to acknowledge that women were super or in ability to doctors. He would not admit so much. But their services were so much in demand that the demand ought to be supplied. He referred to the fact that this is the only medical college for women in South China, and said that the Chinese ought to feel ashamed because a foreigner had to come thousands of miles to teach them how to do this work. However, a beginning had been made, and some one had to make it, and now the Chinese should take their share in the work which Dr. Fulton is doing, and wished her continued success in this work for China.

The speech of Mr. Pope was excellent. He pointed out the importance of which our country must have in order to command the confidence of patients. Among other things the doctor must be thoroughly trained, a person of deep sympathy and have a disregard for personal comfort.

The music on this occasion was unusually good. The medical students sang. Dr. Hayes favoured the audience with two solos. There was a quartette by Dr. Wisner, Mr. Woods, Mr. Hayes and Mr. Province, and two violin solos by Mr. Pomeroy. Mrs. Hagg presided over the organ. Where all was so good it would be difficult to tell where to make special mention. It is rarely that such fine music is heard on such an occasion.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

In writing of the Medical College we must not forget to mention the Training School for Nurses. Women doctors are badly needed, but they cannot be more greatly needed than trained nurses. The doctor is practically helpless without a skilled nurse. The patients suffer many things at the hands of the inexperienced nurse, and it is almost impossible to get a nurse of any kind if it were not for the great need of trained nurses that Dr. Fulton determined to open a school for nurses, and what Mr. Fulton decides to do is soon accomplished. It is only a few years since the first mention of such an institution was made, and yesterday the first nurse was given her diploma. And in order that this Training School for Nurses may be properly carried on Miss Stinnie, a graduate of a nurses training school in America, has been appointed by the Presbyterian Board to superintend the training of nurses. Miss Stinnie is now engaged in studying the language and will soon be able to enter upon her duties. Both foreigners and Chinese should rejoice that a Training School for Nurses has been established in Canton.

After the conclusion of the exercises in the Church the audience was invited to inspect the new building which has just been completed. This building, in three storeys high, and is divided into three sections. To the south is the hospital for children, with its bright sunny ward. On the ground floor are rooms where the convalescent children can find all kinds of games, and be amused and cared for. In the centre of this large building we find the rooms devoted to the Training School for Nurses. Everything is well adapted for the work to be done. The north section of this building contains the maternity wards. What a wonderful building! It is and will be a place for those who need it most. One cannot help thinking of the suffering and pain that will be relieved as these wards are filled with women and children.

A word about the building is in place. Probably no more substantial building has been built in Canton. The architects were Farnell and Page, and they have done their work well. The building looks as if it might stand forever. This has been more than a business affair, the architects. They evidently desired to make the building worthy of the work to be done in it.

Probably there is no more busy section of the city than this mission compound. It is alive from morning to night, and often during the night. Good work is going on all the time. Those who have contributed to the establishing of these institutions must congratulate themselves that the money given has been well expended. Another feature is that since the work began value has increased and the value of the property has more than doubled.

Dr. Mary Fulton is certainly to be congratulated on the success of her work. It requires no small amount of executive ability to carry through to success institutions such as are

grouped about "The Lafayette Compound." Not the least important fact to mention is that all this work is self-supporting. Gifts are still needed to furnish the children's hospital, the training school for nurses and the maternity ward, but when the work is begun the Chinese pay all the running expenses, assistants' salaries, etc.

The guests were entertained at tea furnished by Mrs. A. A. Fulton, at the close of the inspection of the buildings.

"THE NEW BOY."

ANOTHER A.D.C. SUCCESS.

13th inst.

One of the blighting features in the life of the schoolmaster who stalks majestically through "The New Boy" is the fact that the prodigal will insist on using a big "D" in the course of conversation; the same initial letter may be used by us when we say that the performance given by the Hongkong A.D.C. last night was absolutely delightful. The A.D.C. have essayed many parts; they have given us comedy, tragedy, sentimentalism, and serio-comedy. Now they have filled the bill with a romping farce, which never fails or lingers on the way, but pursues its rapid course to the end, pling the Ossa of comedy on the Pelion of incongruity. There is not the slightest doubt that there is real histrionic talent in the A.D.C.; and it is the misfortune of playgoers that the amateurs so seldom appear on the boards. It was a happy chance that directed the "authorities" to the choice of "The New Boy" for representation. There are many who saw "The New Boy" when Weston Greenough took the leading part, but there are many more to whom the play is a name. To the latter the performance last night gave unalloyed pleasure; to the former it recalled old days, and even by comparison the A.D.C. did not greatly suffer. There is an impression abroad that anybody can act a farce, that it is only necessary to make grotesque faces, laugh raucously in the wrong places, and perform antics which in real life would land the performer in the padded ward of a lunatic asylum. Never was there a greater mistake. It is easier to play Bob Brierley in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" or Dick Phenyl in "Sweet Lavender"—although only Edward Terry can play the latter part—than Charley in "Charley's Aunt" or Archibald Rennie in "The New Boy." Most people can simulate emotion; very few can restrain their natural exuberance of spirits in a part which calls for high links; the difficulty is to be boisterous in a natural way. Which explains why a man, who may be very funny in private dressing room, looks several kinds of an idiot when transplanted to the stage.

In "The New Boy" as presented last night, the A.D.C. struck the happy mean. The predicaments of Archy were the natural outcome of a clinging to conventionality. The actors gave life and vitality to the play, brought out the points, and kept a sympathetic audience rippling with laughter from start to finish. While it could not be described as a finished performance—there were a good many jagged edges, which would be rubbed off if the company played together a little longer—this time it was certainly a performance which does credit to the A.D.C., and more particularly to the amateurs who took the parts.

The title-role was in the hands of Mr. Tester, who gave an original and excellent portrayal of "The New Boy." Cool, sarcastic, plaintive, and cynical, but always returning to the easy-going nonchalance of the bladdertown man, who, having lost his money, and being unable to earn his living by addressing envelopes, is now making another bid for fortune. Mr. Tester could scarcely have improved upon the part. In the midst of excitement he alone was calm and wisely-wise. Mr. Tester has a capital stage manner, and a voice which can be heard at the back of the theatre when he whispers. There was never any doubt about it when he made a joke. People on the street laughed at his truisms; but, looking apart, it was the impetuous way in which he took the buffets of life and adapted himself to circumstances that charmed the audience. Mr. Tester was far and away the best actor on the stage; he would be a star in a decorative style than all the other—than the Frenchman even—and he is to be congratulated on his excellent personation of "The New Boy." Dr. Candy, L.L.D., the school principal, found a capable representative in Mr. H. M. Kendall. The solemn, pedantic, unruffled schoolmaster, open to the chicanery and duplicity which most men of the world know how to guard against, was portrayed to the life. Mr. Kendall got down to the feelings, and he typed and faithfully imitated. His restraint was admirable. Major Phillips was the Felix Porch of the play—the hard, money-making, swindling (if necessary) speculator. There was only one fault to find with Major Phillips; he was too enervated. He had not enough energy to fold a newspaper. An outside broker, or a sharp practice speculator is not a dilettante; he hustles more, expresses himself vigorously, and does not always have his hands in his pockets. A touch of electric fluid would give him wings to the part. As Theodore de Briss, the French master, Mr. Smith, R.A. gave a conventional rendering of the stage Panfarr. Now he was consumed with love; now in transports of ecstasy at this, that or the next thing. But he was a capital foil to the careless "New Boy" and the somewhat over-restrained money-grabber. Bullock Major, the bully of the school, was a small part, but a most realistic performance was given by Mr. H. M. Kendall. If the audience and the cast of "The New Boy" were to be kept for the future, Mr. H. M. Kendall would have been a very valuable asset to the troupe. Mr. Nonpareil had, unfortunately, a very minor part to play; that of the plethoric farmer, who won't have varmint; a stealer of apples; and needless to say he played it with his usual ability. Among the ladies, Mrs. Francis Clark's representation of the widow, torn by doubts as to what should be done, whether she should keep her home, or whether she should go in knickers, or boldly tell Dr. Candy the truth, was beyond praise. It was natural, absolutely unaffected, and convincing. There was real talent in Mrs. Clark's performance, and for that the erstwhile playgoer is always grateful. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Clark will be seen in many other A.D.C. plays. Miss Blair was just right as Nancy Rouch, the part fitted her like a glove. She played a splendid misadventure, and yet retained the business of a girl who has a touch of spice to her nature, and an inclination to flirt. Miss Shelton (Hoop) as Susan, the servant, had only to look like and that was by no means a difficult task. Altogether, "The New Boy" was a success, and those who do not see it will not only miss a treat, but will lose three hours' laughter.

The band of the right Honorary played the overture and selections during the act. The theatre was crowded.

Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., the local agents in Hongkong, for the Northern Assurance Company (Fire and Life), have sent us a copy of their new policy. It is a Chinese policy, and is issued by that Company. It is a very good one, and is a very good one, and is a very good one, and is a very

HONGKONG MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

PROPOSED FEDERATION OF MISSIONS.

17th inst.

Last evening an interesting session of the Hongkong Missionary Association was held at the "Fairfax." A goodly number of visitors from Canton and other places were also present. The total number of persons in attendance was about 100. After the election of officers for the ensuing year, the subject of "Federation among missionary bodies in China" was presented by the Rev. T. W. Pearce, who briefly described what was being done in Peking in reference to this question, where a number of missions have united themselves in a Federation, each mission having charge of a special line of work, and doing the work of the other missions in that particular line, and going so far as to have even a federation of buildings. The speaker dwelt upon the advantages that would accrue to the general missionary work if this policy were adopted in Hongkong. After a protracted discussion, it was decided to ask each mission to appoint a person who shall become a member of a general committee on federation, whose duty it shall be to associate with themselves a Chinese from each mission to discuss and present to the general missionary body of Hongkong, any plans or federation that may be deemed wise to put into operation. There was a general consensus of opinion that something might be done to bring the various missions into closer relations with one another. A committee was also appointed to ascertain the names of persons who are labouring among the Chinese besides China, and to communicate with them, and to see if the best methods to be pursued in carrying on the work, and to be of such assistance to their workers, and to the Chinese who may return to China from these various localities, as it may be deemed best. The meeting was of a practical nature, and if any or all of the suggestions proposed can be carried out, it will be of immense value to the missionary work, and enable the workers to proceed more harmoniously and effectively in advancing the work among the Chinese throughout the world. The present officers of the Association are the Ven. Archdeacon Baillie, President; Mr. Dyer Ball, Vice-President; and Rev. Mr. Genhler, Hon. Secretary. The meetings are held every three months, and the Association is composed of all Protestant missionaries and clergymen in the colony, with a few other persons, that have been especially invited, and since its organization two years ago, has done much good to conserve the unity among all Christian workers.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE AT CANTON.

NEW LECTURE HALL DEDICATED.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th January.

One of the prominent events connected with the recent graduating exercises of the students in the Women's Medical College here was the dedication of the E. A. Hackett Lecture Hall. This building provides fine lecture rooms, and a reception hall, and rooms for physicians, and is finely located, giving to the students a commanding view of the country, with abundance of light and ventilation. The building is three stories in height, and is easily accessible, and adapted to the pressing needs of the College. So great is the desire to give a medical education that numbers have been turned away, and there is great demand for another dormitory. Already every room is fully occupied, and efforts will be made this year to secure needed enlargement. The medical faculty is a strong one, and the standard is set high; every regular is paid to thoroughness, and no graduate receives a diploma who has not met all the requirements of the examining committee. This is the only institution of its kind in the Empire, and we understand that it is the purpose of H. P. the Viceroy, to give some financial support to make this Women's Medical College a model for the Empire. Already students are here from other provinces, and there is every indication that the applications will reach one hundred before provision can be made for their accommodation. The E. A. Hackett Lecture Hall is the second fine gift made to this College by Mr. Hackett, he having previously erected the building now used for dormitory and other purposes. There is a strong demand for the services of the graduates of this College, and they are serving in different cities with much success. With the splendid building given by Mrs. C. P. Turner, which comprises a maternity ward, a children's ward, and a Training Department for Nurses, and the fine lecture hall by Mr. Hackett, the outlook for this great plant is most auspicious, and its influence, as a model of sanitation as well as a healing agency in this city, will not only mitigate the hostility of the Chinese, but open their eyes to the great advantages that will come from cementing friendly relations with other lands. At the request of Dr. Mary Fulton, who is in charge of the College, the Viceroy stamped the diplomas of the graduates.

CANTON NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, Jan. 12th, 1906.

STREET CLEANING.

The street cleaning department seems now to be well established. Numbers of uniformed men are to be seen at all hours of the day with brooms and buckets cleaning up the streets. This department is under the direction of the chief justice. What connection there is between the department of justice and street cleaning may not be easily seen. But so long as the streets are kept clean it matters little who has charge.

WATERWORKS.

The engineer who has charge of the plans for the water supply for Canton city will soon be ready to submit a preliminary plan with estimate of costs. The plan is to pump water from the river and pass this through a filter-bed of sand. The reservoir will be located somewhere north of the city.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 14th January.

The approach of the Chinese New Year is not hailed with gladness by merchants in Canton. It is one of the worst New Years that I have known. Money is very scarce, and every branch of trade is suffering. Only one or two firms have had what I might call a profitable year, and the tea trade also has been fairly prosperous, although the quantity shipped has been very small compared with former years. Profits, however, have been satisfactory. The exportation of preserved ginger fell short of last year's figures by some 40 per cent. Traders in canvas are losing money, but they are compelled to sell in order to get ready

money. The silk trade has also experienced bad times, and about 10 filatures have had to close their doors within a few days of each other. The trade in silk waste has ruined ten or more houses, some of which are already in the hands of foreign consuls, for outstanding claims either on account of short delivery or bad quality.

AN ALLEGED EXTORTION CASE.

It is reported that an extortion case, which is likely to prove of some interest and importance, is in the hands of the Viceroy, who has ordered proof to be taken. The matter, I understand, is concerned with steam launches, and the steam launch owners have been holding meetings on the subject.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY SQUABBLE.

I understand that in connection with the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway, trouble has arisen between the merchants and the gentry on the one side and the Government on the other. It seems that the Government wish to raise money for the building of the line by doubling the "China" line. They also propose to levy a poll tax, and to levy a rate on the property of the wealthy, to pay the costs of the merchants and gentry are strongly opposed. A meeting was held to consider the situation, and the discussion developed into violent harangues, and before the proceedings ended tea cups were smashed, and the proceedings finally broke up in confusion. The Viceroy was represented by the Provincial Treasurer, who reported the result of the discussion to His Excellency. As a result, Mr. Li Kwai-Hsi has been arrested by order of the Viceroy. Mr. Li is an ex-treasurer of Amy and had just returned from Hankow, where he represented the Canton merchants and gentry before Viceroy Chang Chinglung. Other merchants and members of the gentry are "wanted" by the Viceroy in consequence of their opposition to the Government proposal, and it is probable that the affair will have far-reaching consequences. Canton is worked up to a high pitch of excitement on the subject, and particularly the people of the high-handed action of the Viceroy.

THE SHAN PU LOTTERY.

The Shan Pu lottery, authorized by the Viceroy, did not pay the winners the prize money to which they were entitled for the last two or three months.

THE VICEBOY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, Jan. 12th, 1906.

The Viceroy continues to plead illness and attends to no business. The consuls can get no satisfactory answers to despatches. It is difficult to understand just what the Viceroy hopes to gain by this conduct. He is bringing up in himself the ill will of both foreigners and Chinese. It may be true that he is not in good health, but he seems to take spells and then refuses to do anything. He has tried many times to get away from Canton but he keeps him here. The Chinese are delighted to see the last of him, and the foreigners have no love for him. Under these conditions it is difficult to understand why he should remain. But whatever the reason may be, of one thing there is no doubt: business is at a standstill.

THE BOYCOTT.

The last proclamation by the Viceroy regarding the boycott is not so clear as the one issued on the 10th inst. It is no more than a recommendation, the situation will remain as it is. The merchants and their know-how will be the attitude of the Viceroy towards the boycott, and no matter what his proclamations may say, nothing will be done to those who continue the boycott.

As I have already pointed out, the situation has very materially changed during the last few weeks. There is a little said about the boycott, but there is a great deal of determination to continue it. You can see the signs from San Francisco posted up on the street corners urging the continuance of the struggle. But the people take little notice. The merchants can get all the goods they want. Connection has been established with firms in other countries, and the difficulties of first experience have been overcome. The majority of merchants can continue the fight indefinitely, without any serious interference with their businesses.

It is very unfortunate that no effort has been made to enlighten the people regarding the probability of a change in the treaty. Nearly every remark that the President of the U.S. has made regarding the better execution of the present Treaty has been construed to mean that the President desires a change in the Treaty. And furthermore, the majority of the Chinese believe that the President has the treaty-making authority. If an effort had been made to make the Chinese understand that no change need be expected their disappointment need not be as great as it will be. However, the excitement has had time to cool off, and there seems to be a good prospect that, whatever the new Treaty may be, the Chinese will accept it quietly and continue the boycott.

NEW YEAR'S RUMOURS.

Every New Year we have a lot of rumours regarding the new year. This year is proving no exception. Already we hear that the Hunan Braves are being brought to Canton and are being carefully drilled with a view to taking part in an uprising against the present dynasty. The reformers are also reported to be active and in league with the anti-dynastic movement. But unless the Viceroy could be enlisted in this movement, or his soldiers desert him, there is no possibility of any attempt being successful. The Viceroy has about 8,000 foreign drilled troops in the city and two thousand large undisciplined force to make headway against these troops. It is said that the foreign drilled troops will be increased to 24,000 next year.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY HELD UP.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, Jan. 15th, 1906.

The Rev. C. A. Nelson has returned from a trip into the interior, and relates an interesting experience which he had. While tramping along the foot-paths, three men with guns rushed down the side of a hill and demanded that he "stand and deliver." A Chinaman with him began to expostulate without success, and then Mr. Nelson demanded why he should be molested while quietly passing along the road. He told the ruffians to be gone and to leave him with him. These brave ruffians concluded they had better depart, and did so, much to the relief of the missionary. Had these ruffians known that Mr. Nelson had a considerable sum of money on his person, and a gold watch, they might not have been so easily scared. Mr. Nelson is to be congratulated on his happy escape.

THE BANNER AT THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The beautiful silk banner presented by the Viceroy for the largest number of prizes won by any school during the athletic gathering was the banner of the Christian College. This college credit on the students and trainers of the Christian College athletic club. The commencement exercises of the College will be held on Thursday at the College grounds, Hongkong. The Rev. Mr. Brockman, of Shanghai, will be present and deliver an address.

SHANGHAI MIXED COURT.

PROPOSED LAIQUY BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The following correspondence has been published by order of the Municipal Council of Shanghai:

Council Room,
Shanghai, 29th December, 1905.

Sir,—You are no doubt aware that as the result of an understanding arrived at between the Chairman of the Council and the Shanghai Taotai, it has been decided to hold a formal inquiry into the alleged misconduct of the Police at the Mixed Court on the 8th instant. The Council desires that this inquiry should take place at the earliest possible date, in order that if any indiscretion or error has been committed by a member or members of the Municipal Police Force, the matter may be dealt with at once. Furthermore, it is understood that the inquiry in question will be of a private and confidential character, and be held before the Municipal Council, and be held before Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge of the Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge of the Sir Supreme Court, who has signified his willingness to hear the evidence and decide on the facts. Before making formal reference of the matter to His Lordship, I am now directed to inquire whether Mr. King and yourself are prepared to give evidence at such inquiry and to produce witnesses who shall testify to the alleged misconduct of the Police Officers. In that case, the Council suggests that the matter should be proceeded with at once, and would ask you to name the earliest date convenient to yourself, and to state at what hour you would wish the inquiry to be held.—I am, etc.

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

KUAN CHUN, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 4th January, 1906.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 29th ultimo and in the proposal to hold a formal inquiry into the alleged misconduct of the Police at the Mixed Court, I am now directed to state that Sir Haviland de Saumarez has requested the Council to come to an early arrangement in this matter, inasmuch as pressure of other important public business is likely to prevent him from being able to deal with it if unduly delayed. Under the circumstances, the Council directs me to request you to be good enough to reply to my letter of 29th ultimo, and to name the earliest date convenient to yourself for holding the proposed inquiry.—I am, etc.

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

KUAN CHUN, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

Shanghai, 8th January, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th Dec., 1905, and have seen H. E. Yuan Taotai and I am directed to inform you that he is not willing to take any part in the inquiry which you propose to make, and that neither Mr. King nor I would attend it or send any Chinese witnesses.

I am authorised to make the following observations in reply to your letter. You are doubtless aware that H. E. Viceroy Chou has already communicated with the Senior Consul and the British Consul-General, and requested to appoint two de, uies and requested the Consul Body to appoint two deputies to hold a joint investigation. To this offer H. E. has not as yet received any reply.

The question which you offer to submit to the Judge of the British Court is only one of the questions now at issue, and is, by itself, comparatively a minor detail. I decide on the point you raise would still leave all the most serious matters untouched.

With reference to submitting a matter of this sort to the Judge of the British Court, we have to say that while we personally would accept with complete confidence a decision of the Judge, we could not consent to accept such an offer without first obtaining the permission of the higher authorities as the matter might be considered to be one affecting the sovereign rights of China.

We take this opportunity of saying that in our opinion the two most serious questions are as follows:—

1. Had the Municipal Council, or the Consular Body, the legal right to station a Municipal Policeman in the Mixed Court on the 9th April, 1905, and daily thereafter?
2. Had the Municipal Council, or the Consular Body, the legal right to go, or to sanction the giving of instructions to the Municipal Police to remove Chinese female prisoners to the Municipal Gaol contrary to the will of the Mixed Court Magistrate?

Our contention is that both these acts were illegal and wrong, and that they caused the riot which occurred on the 18th December last.

We also say that the responsibility for the riot and the damages resulting therefrom rests entirely upon the Municipal Council.

We shall be obliged by your informing us whether you propose to publish this correspondence, in the event of your not doing so, we shall send it to the papers.—I am, etc.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 9th January, 1906.

Sir,—In handing you this week's return of the proceedings at the Mixed Court, I have the honour to draw your attention to a letter under the heading "Miscellaneous." You will observe that although blows have been abolished at the Court by Imperial Edict, and the fact officially intimated by the Mixed Court Magistrate as a reason for the removal of police from the Court, the proceedings at the Court continue, and the Council is justified in its action for the Council's contention that the suppression of this instruction by the judicial and executive authorities of the Foreign Settlement is essential to the maintenance of law, order, and good government. Taken in connection with the case officially brought to the Consular Body's notice on the 30th ultimo, in which the Chinese authorities were shown to have permitted the escape of a dangerous criminal, handed over to the City Magistrate from the Mixed Court, the Council has no doubt that the Consular Body will recognize the increased necessity for firm treatment of the Mixed Court in the interests of the community.—I have, etc.

F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

C. KLEIMENOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia
and Senior Consul.

EXTRACT FROM THE MIXED COURT RETURNS.

For the week ending 6th January, 1906.

Miscellaneous.—On the 18th ultimo two girls named "Fung Zee Tsung" and "Fung Pau Tsing" ran away from a brothel in the Ning Tsin Loong alleyway off Beukling Road, and going to the Mixed Court were taken by one of the runners to a private interview with the Magistrate. They told him that they had run away because the brothel mistress had beaten them, and they asked him to send them to the Sinpa Refugee, instead of which he ordered them to be kept in the Mixed Court cells.

On the 2nd instant, the brothel keeper "Yin Ng Mze" was informed that the two girls were in the Ning Tsin Loong alleyway, and he appeared in the Mixed Court and petitioned the Magistrate saying that he had never beaten the girls, and that they had stolen from her several valuable articles of jewellery and her run away.

The girl named Fung Pau Tsing, 16 years of age, was then called and questioned by the Magistrate about the theft, but she denied all knowledge of it. The Magistrate said he did not believe her and if she did not speak he would beat her. The runners then produced a stick and a leather shoe sole used for giving the blow to the mouth and threw them on the ground in front of the girl. This having no effect, Mr. Kuan told the runners to beat her so one of them took the child by the shoulders and another, who had a stick, caught hold of her right hand, preparing to strike her; the Magistrate was shouting, and behaving in a most excited manner, while the girl was shrieking with terror. No blows were given although the girl still denied the theft.

Fung Zee Tsung was then called; she said she could not have stolen the things, of the complainant, Yen Ng Sze, had the key of the drawer, she was beaten by her and ran away with the child Fung Pau Tsing to a Chinese club to ask a coolie where the Mixed Court was; she had told the Magistrate she wanted to leave the brothel and go to the Sinpa Refugee. The Magistrate said that he would not tell him about it, he would beat her. She had nothing to say, so he told the runners to give her 50 blows on the mouth. This was done and the two girls were locked up in the Mixed Court cells, the Magistrate saying they would have to tell him about the case.

As also remained.
Yen Ng Sze was not detained.

A. H. FENTON,
Clerk.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 11th January, 1906.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant wherein you inform the Council that the Chinese authorities are unwilling to take part in the proposed inquiry, to be held before the Judge of H. M. Supreme Court, into the alleged misconduct of the Municipal Police at the Mixed Court on the 18th of December. The Council concurs in the view that this matter is in itself a minor detail of the general questions at issue in regard to the general administration of the Court; at the same time, it is observed that the Council's proposal to institute this investigation was formally accepted by Yuan Taotai at the meeting with the Council's representative with total place on the 10th ult., whereof a report has been forwarded to the Consular Body.

Having reference to the other matters referred to in your letter under reply, I am directed to point out that these do not properly form the subject of discussion between the Council and the Mixed Court. Nevertheless, authority the Council to forward a copy thereof to the Consular Body, together with a dispatch dealing fully with the general administrative questions therein raised; the documents will be duly published forthwith.—I am, etc.

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

KUAN CHUN, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 11th January, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Consular Body, copy of a letter addressed to the Council by the Mixed Court Magistrate on the 8th instant, together with a reply thereto of to-day's date.

Having reference to the questions raised by the Magistrate the Council desires to make the following observations:—

That the action taken by the Consular Body and the Municipal Council in instituting Police supervision at the Mixed Court, so far from being illegal and wrong, has been shown to be essentially necessary in the interests of good government. By virtue of the Land Regulations and the peculiar status of the Foreign Settlement, wherein the sovereign rights of China are admittedly modified, the maintenance of law and order within Municipal limits is vested in the properly constituted judicial and executive authorities of the Settlement, and from this it follows clearly that the supervision of the Mixed Court by the proper authorities, representatives of the authorities, is in accordance with the Land Regulations, and therefore entirely legal.

The fact that this Police supervision has only been recently instituted is admitted, but right to exercise it has undoubtedly always existed and the necessity for its introduction has for many years past grown with the interests affected by the Court's administration. It is unnecessary for the Council to refer to the abuses which have made the Court a byword in the past, inasmuch as the Consular Body in the dispatches published the means of Police supervision then decided upon. It is, however, to be observed that since this supervision was established its necessity has been fully demonstrated on more than one occasion. Within the past few days the Council has been compelled to draw the attention of the Consular Body to two serious cases, in one of which the Chinese authorities have permitted a dangerous criminal to be at large after his arrest by the Municipal Police and his transfer from the Mixed Court to the City authorities by the other. The Magistrate has administered 50 blows to a girl prisoner detained in the Court cells in a so-called "civil" case, despite his official announcement that blows had been abolished by Imperial Edict.

As regards the custody of female prisoners, the Council would again draw attention to the fact, stated officially by the Senior Consul in his letter to the Taotai of the 1st June last, that in criminal proceedings there can be no distinction between male and female, and that the custody of all convicted prisoners is essentially a part of that Police administration which, by virtue of the Land Regulations is vested in the Municipal Council. With a view to conciliating Chinese sensibilities on a matter purely administrative, and not involving any principle of importance, and notwithstanding the fact that the women's ward at the Gaol was originally built at the suggestion of the Consular Authorities, the Council has sanctioned a modification of the constituted Police authority in this respect, by consenting to the custody of female prisoners in properly constructed cells at the Mixed Court; but it is safe to say that such a concession would never have been made unless the Court were recognised as a public institution under supervision of the foreign authorities thereto concerned.

The Mixed Court Magistrate's letter raises, in effect, wide issue of the Settlement's representatives to maintain law and order therein. If, as would appear from several recent acts of the Court, the validity and scope of the Land Regulations in regard to local taxation and administration are contested, it would appear advisable that the claims advanced by the Chinese Authorities be brought to a definite issue and specifically stated for settlement.

On the 2nd instant, the brothel keeper "Yin Ng Mze" was informed that the two girls were in the Ning Tsin Loong alleyway, and he appeared in the Mixed Court and petitioned the Magistrate saying that he had never beaten the girls, and that they had stolen from her several valuable articles of jewellery and her run away.

ment by the Tower concerned for any continuance of the present policy of obstruction and friction can only be most prejudicial to the interests of the community, foreign and Chinese.

Without referring further, however, to a state of affairs sufficiently notorious, the Council would observe that the maintenance of order in the hands of the Municipal Council and that the Administration of the Mixed Court is a matter so intimately affecting the whole fabric of local government, that the Chinese authorities' claim to exempt the Court from Police supervision is obviously inadmissible.—I have, etc.

F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

C. KLEIMENOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia,
and Senior Consul, Shanghai.

TURF TOPICS.

Saturday, 13th January.

It was quite dark when the gallops began this morning, with the result that in several cases it was impossible to take the "times." The weather was very raw and disagreeable, but notwithstanding that, there was a fair attendance of those interested in the training of the ponies. Some of Mr. Potts' ponies were galloped, but they could not be seen, so that I cannot give details as to their performance. This morning both the outside and inside courses were used.

The results recorded are given below. It should be explained that "o" signifies the outside course and "i" the inside.

Potts' derby griffin, o, 1 mile, 35, 1.08.
Babington's sub, i, 1 mile, 35, 1.12, 1.48, 2.20.
Emerald King, o, 1 mile, 35, 1.15, 1.51 2/5, 2.23 1/5.
H. H. the Governor's blk. and grey, o, 1 mile, 35, 1.07; black beat his stable companion.
Can-Canny put through a long spin; last quarter 32.
Shewan's sub, i, 1 mile, 35, 1.10, 1.45.
J. R. M. Smith's sub, i, 1 mile, last 3, 40.
Mick, o, 1 mile, 37, 1.16, 1.53, 2.27.
Dun pony, 1 mile, 39, 1.16, 1.49, 2.20.
The late Mr. Rose's sub, 1 mile, 39, 1.13.
Banzai, o, 1 mile, 41, 1.21, 1.58, 2.39.
Noddy's sub, o, 1 mile, 41, 1.23, 2.00, 2.33.
Dickson's sub, (Gresson's up), o, 1 mile, 39, 1.12, 1.48, 2.21 1/5.
Sycee King, o, 1 mile, 39, 1.18, 1.53, 2.24 2/5.
Hough's sub, o, 1 mile, last three quarters, 35, 1.10 2/5, 1.45 2/5.
Humphreys' sub, o, 1 mile, 39, 1.16, 1.49, 2.24.
Hough's sub, o, 1 mile, 34, 1.09, 1.45, 2.22.
Bank's sub, o, 1 mile, 37, 1.10 1/5.
Moddy's roan derby, o, 1 mile, 35, 1.07 2/5.
Highland Star, o, 1 mile, 39, 1.18, 1.54, 2.27 1/5.
Highland Man, o, 1 mile, 39, 1.18, 1.54, 2.27 1/5.
Gold King, o, 1 mile, 39, 1.18, 1.56, 2.28.
Noddy's sub, o, 1 mile, 38, 1.13, 1.48, white stocking pony won.

C. P. Chatter's sub, o, 1 mile, 37, 1.14, 1.46.
Meier's and Dorabjee's sub, 1 mile, 35, 1.10, 1.48, 2.25, 3.0 2/5.
Bolles's sub, o, 1 mile, 34, 1.11, 1.49, 2.24.
J. R. M. Smith's grey sub, 1 mile, 34, 1.06.
He late Mr. Rose's other sub, 1 mile, 37, 1.17, 1.55, 2.28.
Dickson's and Cruickshank's sub, 1 mile, 39, 1.19, 1.57, 2.32.
Noddy's sub, o, 1 mile, 39, 1.17, 1.53 2/5, 2.28 grey fly.
Black Cherry, o, 1 mile, 40 2/5, 1.21 2/5, 1.59, 2.33.
Kadoorie's Derby and sub, o, 1 mile, last mile, 40, 1.20, 2.00, 2.34.
Bean Cake, i, 1 mile, 36, 1.11, 1.50, 2.27, 3.05, 3.42, 4.16.
Noddy's sub, i, 1 mile, total time 2.58 last 3/4 best performance.
Christiana's sub, o, 1 mile, (7) 34 2/5, 1.07.
Dr. Jordan's and Moddy's big bay, o, 1 mile, 35 2/5, 1.10, 1.46.
Craig's sub, o, 1 mile, 40 2/5, 1.18, 1.56 3/5, 2.32 2/5, 3.08.

EARLY BIRD.

An exhilarating and bracing morning ushered in the usual Saturday's "pow." There was just enough nip in the air to make an overcoat and muffler necessary, and the steaming early morning cup of coffee, very enjoyable. A great many wallows took place both on the sand and on the grass course, the former of which was quite ten seconds in a mile and a quarter, faster than the grass course.

Quite a goodly number of sportsmen and sportswomen put in an appearance. The early morning cars, being recognised as a great boon, should be better patronised than they are at present.

The times negotiated by a few ponies were fair, and the backward ones are presenting good galloping form, but their "go" does not appear to be easy.

Two happy accidents occurred this morning, but fortunately nothing serious happened. Mr. H. N. Moddy's roan pony, who came out a bit fresh, made a futile attempt to climb the outside course bank, and nearly succeeded in dislodging the "boy." The second slip occurred when the football club matched, where A. Fuk who was riding Mr. W. A. Cruickshank's chestnut was dislodged. No one was able to account for this, but it was the general opinion that Fuk, who had had several mounts, was winded.

Coming to the times, the best gallop for the morning was performed by Mr. G. C. Moxon's subscription griffin, who negotiated a mile and a quarter in 2.18, the last quarter registering 32 seconds. The other times "clocked" are as under:—

Mr. Craig's sub, a mile and a quarter, 3 min. 7 sec., last quarter 32 sec.
Mikosh and Mr. W. A. Cruickshank's chestnut, a mile and a half, 4.32, 2.15, 2.53, 3.30, 4.02.
Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson's black subscription griffin went a mile with Mr. W. A. Cruickshank's grey, 39, 1.28, 1.56, 2.30.
Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson's (No. 11) sub, a mile and a quarter, the time for the last mile was 42, 1.28, 1.10, 2.41.
Mr. T. P. Forrest's subscription griffin, one mile, 40, 1.18, 1.56, 2.30.
Mr. Geo. H. Potts' Diamond King, one mile, 2.22, last quarter 33 sec.
Can-Canny coursed a mile in 2 min. 28 sec., last quarter 31 sec.
Mr. Geo. H. Potts' Exchange King, one mile, 2.24, last quarter 32.
Mr. Geo. H. Potts' Emerald King, one mile, 2.22, last quarter 32 sec.
Mr. Geo. H. Potts' Sycee King, three-quarters of a mile, 1.41, last quarter 31.
Mr. A. Babington's subscription griffin went a mile and a quarter. The last three-quarters of a mile was ticked in 1 min. 44 sec., last quarter 31 1/2 sec.
Mr. Geo. H. Potts' Gold King, one mile, 40, 1.19, 1.57, 2.31.

Mr. D. Dorabjee's and Mr. John Meier's sub, a mile and a quarter. The last three-quarters of a mile, 3.16, 1.53, 2.34.
Mr. C. P. Chatter's sub, three-quarters of a mile, 3.11 1/2, 1.47.
Mr. Geo. H. Potts' two subscription griffins, a mile and a quarter, 4.23, 2.05, 2.36, 3.19. I append the result of the measurements of a few ponies:—
Mr. R. E. Kadoorie's White Blaze, 13. 13 in.
Mr. R. E. Kadoorie's bay derby griffin, 13. 13 in.
Mr. R. E. Kadoorie's marble grey derby griffin, 13. 13 in.
Mr. T. Forrest's bay griffin 13. 13 in.

THE RIDING BOY.

January 17th.

A slight drizzle was falling on the race course to-day, and after last evening's shower the track was wet. All the gallops were performed on the inside course, commencing at 6 o'clock. The late Mr. Herbert Rose's two Chinese ponies were put up to public auction at 7.30 this morning. The handsome grey hack was bought by Mr. Sassoon H. Michael for \$350 and the blue dun—the faster of the stable companions—fell to Mr. H. P. White for \$300.

It is reported that Mr. Moddy's two derby griffins galloped yesterday over a three-quarter mile course, time, 1.30.

The "Isolated One," as he is termed by the sportsmen who attend the gallops, continues his aloofness from the vulgar herd. It is hardly sportsmanlike to maintain a staid, reticence under such circumstances, and the individual who thus ostracises the other hobnob of the course, is not what one would call popular. His attitude might be commendable in a diplomatist; it is the reverse in a patron of the turf.

It is usual, I append the times taken at the course:—
Babington's sub, 1 mile, 35, 1.10.
Baluch's sub, time, 1.10.
Hough's derby griffin, 1 m, 7, 38, 1.15, 1.49, steady canter.
Sycee King, 1 m, 37, 1.12, 1.46, 2.18.
Cruickshank's sub, 1 mile, 35, 1.10, 1.45, 2.18, 3.11, 1.05 1/2, 1.41.
Chatter's sub, 1 m, 34, 1.10, 1.49, 2.21 2/5.
Highland Laird and Highland Man, 12 m, 1.2, 1.5, 1.10, 1.45.
Kadoorie's griffin (dun), 1 m, 34, 1.08, 1.44.
Black Cherry—mixed.
Moxon's sub, 1 m, steady canter, 40, 1.15 2/5, 1.48.
Emerald King, 1 m, 36, 1.11, 1.45 1/2, 2.17.
Kadoorie's derby grey, accompanied by a subscription griffin, 1 m, 34, 1.08 4/5, 1.45, 2.18. The sub. was left about twenty lengths behind.
Forward and Bank's sub, 1 m, 7,

being able to leave the hospital, and cases were adjourned. Ball \$100 each. (10/1/57)

